GREAT CORNER FOR BARGAINS
Telephone Express 164.
Seldom If Ever Made.
Old Government Java and Mocha order for Groceries upwards of
with each purchase made, per bar 4¾c
of 8 bars 4¾c
Imported Macaroni
Pie Peaches, per can
Table Peaches, in syrup
Allen Marrowfat Peas
Early June Peas, can
Tomatoes, doz. 80c, can
French Mustard, put up by
California Prunes
Layer Table Raisins
Monarch Catsup, pints
Queen Olives
and Arabian Mocha Coffee
and Mocha, 4 lbs. $1.00
Sun-Dried, or Green Japan
and India Teas, 1-lb pkg.
Orange, and Citron
Cinnamon Cloves, Allspice
Fancy Table Syrup
CLAUS...
Floor—he will give each
CARD FREE.
Building Blocks, 28 Architectural Building Blocks, in strong wood box, sliding cover, worth 15c. 5c
Toy Trunks, Saratoga Finish Trunks, varnished, with set-up tray and strong lock, 29c
19c
$1.45
USEFUL
day Presents.
Men's Ties, new styles, shapes, and patterns (like cut), in single fancy boxes, actual value 75c, Sale price 47c
300 doz. 100-Yarn Silk Embroidered Suspenders, in single box, worth 50c. Sale price 25c
50 doz Satin Embroidered Suspenders, hand work, in single glass boxes, value $2. Sale price $1.00
Alling Bros.' Men's Extra Fine Australian Wool and Camel's Hair Underskirts and double-breasted shirts and double drawers, value $2.50. $1.00
Sanitary Lined Underwear 59c
Men's Celebrated E. C. Camel's Shirts and Drawers, 75c
(Limit 4 garments.)
Black Wool Tights, 15c
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests 25c
only Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, 59c
Florence Pat. Union for Ladies, 39c
Florence Patent Plaited Union 89c
Ladies' Fast Black Made Cash-Wool Hose 19c
Children's Jersey Vests 3c
LOVES, ETC.
Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves—broken sizes—worth 75c—at 39c
200 Doz. Ladies' Kid Gloves—three rows heavy embroidery, in black and brown, tan and worth $1.25—at 69c
Ladies' Wool Mittens—worth 25c—at 7c
Double Wool Mittens— 15c
Wool Mittens— 5c
Wool Mittens— 5c
Cashmere Gloves— 12c
and Men's Heavy Scotch 15c
Kid Mittens and Gloves— with fur tops— 49c

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 342. MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

WEYLER IS WARNED.

Despotic Censorship Offends Madrid Correspondents.

SAY RECALL IS CERTAIN.

People of Spain Have Right to Know the Truth.

PROTEST OF HAVANA PAPER

Dispatches to Spanish Papers Are Sent via Key West.

GOMEZ'S MEN DEFEAT GEN. ALDEA.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Cuba, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gen. Aldea has been defeated and driven back with heavy loss by Gomez's Cuban advance columns under Quintin Banderas, in command at Hanabana, upon the border of Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces. All details are officially suppressed at the palace here. In semi-official circles, however, it is admitted that Aldea lost seventy-five men and Banderas' losses are put at upwards of 300. Private information from Cuban sources just reverses the figures.

The correspondents of Madrid journals are indignant at the refusal of Gen. Weyler's press censor to allow them to cable the facts to Madrid, and they say if Gen. Weyler continues his present efforts to conceal the truth from the people of Spain, who are making so many sacrifices to supply the necessary sinews of war, he is doomed to early recall and personal disgrace. The representatives of the Liberal and the Heraldo of Madrid find themselves compelled, owing to the ridiculously rigid censorship at Havana, to send the bulk of their dispatches to Key West for transmission therefrom.

The Lucha, in a significant editorial, makes between the lines a most vigorous protest, warning Gen. Weyler that neither politicians nor Generals who would be popular and successful must forget that the press is often mightier than the sword and cannot be trampled upon or snubbed with impunity, that the whole world respects it, and that no man, however despotic or arbitrary, can absolutely control it. Unwritten victories add little luster even to a soldier's glory.

It is learned from seemingly trustworthy authority that Gen. Weyler will return here on or about the 7th to welcome his son, now on the way from Spain. While he is in Havana it is expected that the Captain-General will issue a new proclamation claiming that peace has virtually been restored in Pinar del Rio and Havana Provinces, but declaring at the same time that the scattered groups of insurgents still remaining there under Maceo and Aguirres are simply bands unworthy of pursuit by the regular army.

He will leave them to be hunted down by mounted forces of the civil guard and local guerrillas, while he turns his attention to Matanzas and the Central and Eastern districts, now overrun by the rebel armies of Gomez, Calixto Garcia, and Lacret.

A committee of army and navy officers has been appointed with instructions to take immediate steps to strengthen the coast and harbor defenses of Havana and other Cuban ports of importance.

Excessive Rain in Pinar del Rio.

The World correspondent's private advices from Pinar del Rio announce excessive rain throughout that province. If it continues it may cause a temporary suspension of active military operations.

The government reports an engagement in Pinar del Rio between Gen. Melquizo's force and a body of insurgents intrenched in the caves of Sabalo, in the Guimada hills. No details are given.

The Cuban leader, Aranguren, was wounded during the attack on Guanabacoa on Tuesday night. Enrique Masaran, one of the Valencia's adjutants, was killed. His body being abandoned the insurgents, in their retreat, carried it off. A negro also was killed and fifteen Cubans were wounded more or less seriously.

The Spanish transatlantic liner, Alvara de Basean, which cleared from Corunna, Spain, on Nov. 21, with 1,857 reinforcements, and was due in Havana on Friday, has not yet arrived. It is feared that she has encountered a storm and met with an accident.

Wholesale Exile Continues.

Wholesale deportations of the members of Cuban Masonic and other secret organizations and societies in Havana have increased. The victims are sent out on every transatlantic steamship. They are taken to the Island of Fernando Po. Most of the exiles are under life sentences decreed by the local police without chance for defense. No Judge, no jury, none of the usual legal formalities have they been favored with. How many naturalized American citizens have thus been doomed to a living death on the desert island off the coast of Africa will never be known to the American Consulate here or to the world.

Unfortunates suspected of belonging to secret societies when once arrested are not allowed to communicate with any one outside of police headquarters.

Rupture Threatened with Venezuela.

It was only a few months ago when diplomatic relations between Spain and Venezuela were near a rupture through the arrest and sentence to Fernando Po of a Venezuelan citizen, who was a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge at Caracas, President Crespo himself being the master of that lodge. A brother of the prisoner appealed to Señor Binango Lara, the Venezuelan Consul. He hastened to the palace and demanded permission to see his countryman from Gen. Weyler. It was refused. The Captain-General denied that any Venezuelan had been arrested. The Consul communicated by cable with Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Caracas. Within two hours he received satisfactory instructions.

On that same afternoon many prisoners to be deported to Fernando Po were taken aboard a Spanish transatlantic steamship. The Venezuelan, in handcuffs and shackles, was recognized by his brother. Consul Lara hurried away to the palace and demanded that the prisoner be set ashore and released immediately.

Gen. Weyler again declined, intimating that the representative of the Venezuelan Republic was making himself decidedly disagreeable by his interest in the prisoner.

Crespo Sends an Ultimatum.

Retiring from the Captain-General's presence the Consul again communicated with his government by wire. A prompt response came from Caracas over President Crespo's own signature. It read:

"Unless prisoner be released before vessel sails close your consulate and leave Cuba immediately, and in withdrawing intimate to Weyler that Venezuela will hold Spain responsible for the outrage he is committing."

Armed with such instructions, Consul Lara's third visit to the palace resulted in the release of the Caracas mason. The big transatlantic transport had already weighed anchor, when signaled to stop by orders from Gen. Weyler. A police boat put off and bore the Venezuelan ashore.

Consul Lara was banqueted by the Venezuelan colony that night, champagne glasses clinked merrily, and friends of the freed prisoner drank to the health of Gen. Joachim Crespo, the plucky South American Executive who had dared to call Weyler's hand and check Spain's arbitrary treatment of Cuba's foreign residents.

TORCH IS RUTHLESSLY APPLIED.

Weyler Is Converting Pinar del Rio into a Desolate Wilderness.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Artemisa, on the Western Trocha in Cuba, Dec. 3, by way of Key West, Fla., Dec. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Though no official information of Gen. Weyler's movements can be obtained, I have private advices that after reconnoitering westward from the trocha as far as Pinar del Rio City without encountering serious opposition, the General-in-Chief has established headquarters near the provincial capital.

The time of grace having expired, his orders declaring pacificos or country settlers who did not by a certain day remove with their families into towns garrisoned by Spanish troops to be without the pale of the law, are now being rigidly carried into effect. Columns have swept all the districts adjacent to the railway, burning farmhouses, killing unarmed peasants, and driving helpless women and children thus left roofless, husbandless, and fatherless, to seek refuge in the mountains and forests. In a single day one of Weyler's columns alone set the torch to over 500 buildings in a forced march through outlying settlements.

Gen. Melquizo the day previous destroyed 300 houses, and besides raided a rebel hospital and put all the inmates to the machete without losing a man in the attack. The sick and wounded were too feeble to resist.

The torch, by the Captain-General's command, is also being ruthlessly applied to corn fields. All plantings are being destroyed and every living animal encountered by the Spanish troops that might serve the insurgents as food is being killed. It is a campaign of destruction and desolation, sowing the seeds of starvation and death. Maceo's scant food supply in the hills will eventually become exhausted, and Weyler purposes that the enemy shall in the end be compelled to come down from their mountain retreats and face the Spanish bullets or else perish of hunger.

WEYLER IS ACTING WITH CAUTION.

Is Sending Many Wounded Spanish Soldiers to the Rear.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Five pacificos, three of them women, were met by a Spanish column near Artemisa on Thursday and were all shot and then bayonetted. They were accused of giving food to the Cubans.

Advices from Havana report that Weyler is pressing forward into the hills of Pinar del Rio, but no news has been received of any decisive engagement between his forces and Gen. Maceo's men.

Gen. Weyler is acting very cautiously, it is stated, and will not give Gen. Maceo a chance to entrap him if he can avoid it. Numerous guerrilla engagements have taken place in the rear and on the flanks of Gen. Weyler's army, and the Spanish loss in all these has been considerable, as is shown by the number of wounded soldiers taken into Havana within the last few days. It is stated that the Spanish field hospitals are full of sick and wounded men, too.

The trocha was forced about ten miles from the southern end on Friday by 100 Cubans. They lost one man, while the Spanish picket force lost five.

MACEO PLANS TO CAPTURE WEYLER.

If He Goes to Havana by Rail the Insurgents May Get Him.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Key West, Fla., Dec. 6.—The steamer Whitney brought Havana news this morning in relation to Maceo and Weyler. Passengers state that Weyler himself is now encamped ten miles from Artemisa, and his army is scattered along the trocha and through the Pinar del Rio district. When Maceo retreated from Weyler in his first campaign his plan was to surprise Weyler at the first opportunity, and now Maceo has his army on either side of Weyler, and they are having daily skirmishes. Weyler is completely hemmed in and if he shall attempt to move he will be compelled to go to Artemisa. Small bands have crossed the trocha into Havana district, and are attacking the outposts and villages of that province.

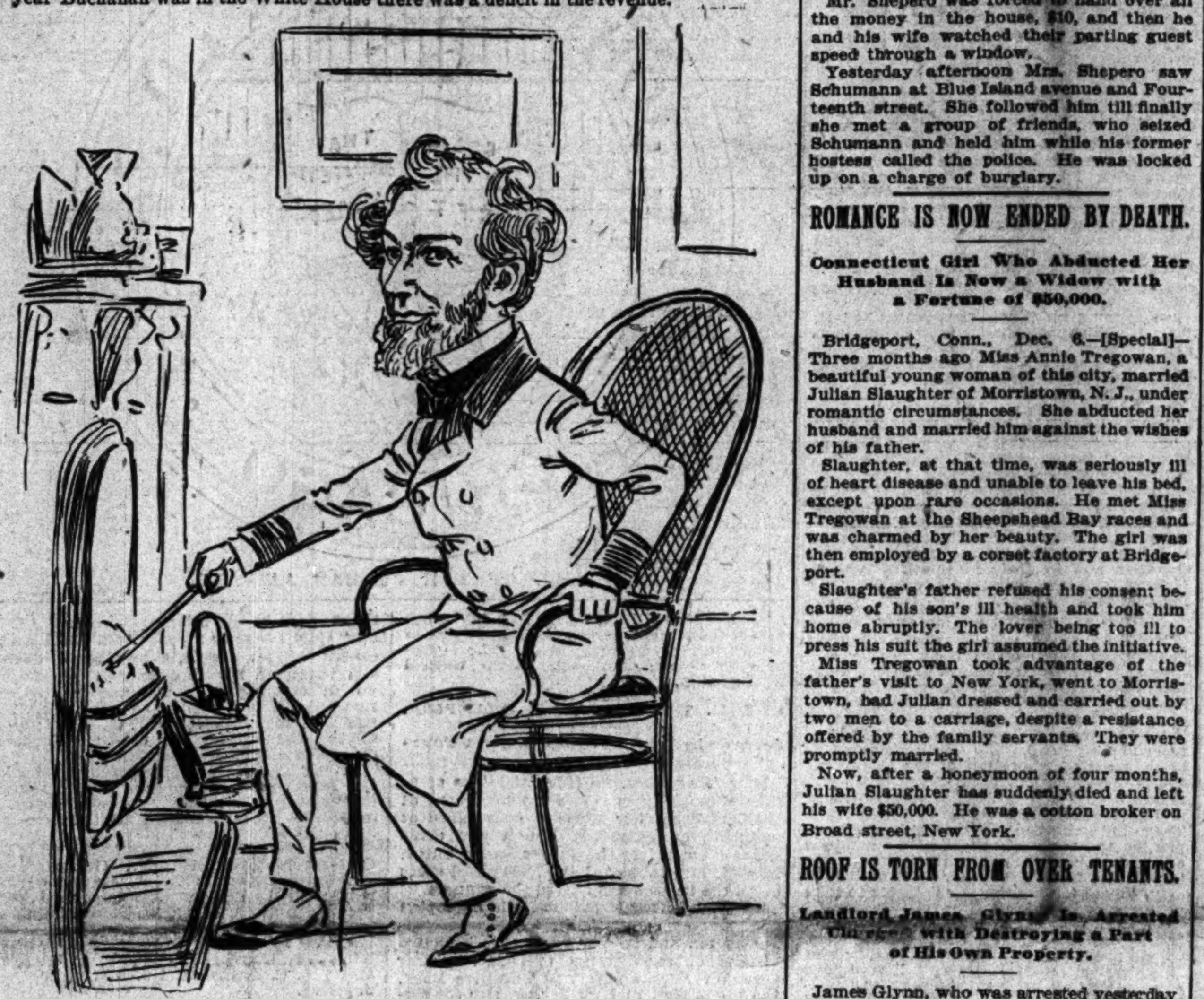
Insurgents numbering 7,000 are encamped in Havana Province, twenty miles from Havana, and will go to Maceo's assistance when needed. Spies in Havana are keeping the insurgents posted as to the movements of the Spanish troops.

A movement is on foot to capture Weyler if he shall attempt to go to Havana by rail. Firemen and volunteers in Havana are being sent to Weyler's relief. Heretofore

(Continued on second page.)

EX-SPEAKER GROW WANTS A NEW TARIFF BILL.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—"There is no necessity for the passage of the Dingley bill," said Representative Grow of Pennsylvania, "for our people can attend to the tariff themselves without Democratic intervention. During the ensuing session of the Fifty-fourth Congress the Ways and Means committee of the House could not do a wiser thing than to set about framing a new tariff bill, and have it ready to be submitted to the extra session of Congress which is bound to come. There should be no more bond issues, but if the necessity arises the government might issue short loan notes, payable within two years. It will take at least ten years to put matters back where they were when the free trade advocates came into power. It is no new thing for the country to run behindhand under a Democratic administration, for every year Buchanan was in the White House there was a deficit in the revenue."



[Ex-Speaker Grow was seated in front of an open grate fire at Willard's Hotel while talking, and his old-fashioned black stock around his neck seemed a sort of connecting link between the past and present generation of statesmen. A high standing collar, with long pointed ends, is always observable around the neck of Mr. Grow, and he always affects a close-buttoned Prince Albert coat and rather tight fitting black trousers.]

NATHAN MEARS IS DEAD.

AGED CHICAGO PIONEER PASSES AWAY OF HEART DISEASE.

He Expires at the Residence of His Daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Slade, No. 292 Ohio Street, in the Presence of Another Daughter, Mrs. James R. Makay—Serves Chicago in Refitting River Gunboats After Fort Donelson's Fall—Funeral Tuesday.

Nathan Mears, one of Chicago's oldest business-men and pioneers, died suddenly of heart disease at 7:50 o'clock last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Slade, No. 292 Ohio street. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Mears had been in his usual good health, apparently, until within a short time of his death. He was sitting in an easy chair in a bedroom conversing with his daughter, Mrs. James R. Makay, when he suddenly fell back, gasped feebly once or twice, and expired without a struggle.

Physicians were hastily called, but they were not needed. The aged merchant was beyond human aid before their arrival.

The funeral will be held from the house of his daughter, No. 292 Ohio street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Biography of Mr. Mears.

Mr. Mears was born Dec. 3, 1815, in Billarica, Mass., where his ancestor, Robert Mears, had settled in 1726. While yet a youth he removed to Boston and spent several years in clerkships, laying the foundations of character and experience which developed the possibilities of the eminently successful, independent business career which marked his mature years.

In 1836 he came West and settled in Pawpaw, Mich., where he opened a general merchandise and trading store. In addition to his commercial affairs he acquired large interests in timber lands, and these laid the foundation of the immense lumber business which he built up in Chicago after his removal here in 1849.

Mr. Mears married, in 1840, Miss Ann Elizabeth Gilbert of Battle Creek, Mich., and together they passed more than fifty years of wedded life. His wife preceded him in death only two years.

Opens Lumber Yard in Chicago.

Reaching Chicago, Mr. Mears at once opened a lumber yard, and until he retired from active business pursuits, a few years ago, he was always one of the leading dealers in the city, being connected at various times with different partnerships, but always the dominating spirit of the enterprise. In the great fire of 1871 his home and his yards were both swept away, but with steady faith in himself and the city he reembarked in the business and was at once, as of old, in the forefront of trade.

A characteristic incident in Mr. Mears' public life is remembered of him at this disastrous time. He had lost 12,000,000 feet of lumber in the fire of Oct. 9, but before the glow of the embers had fairly faded he had sent word to his factor in Michigan to ship him 5,000,000 feet of lumber so that it should surely reach Chicago before navigation closed.

Serves Chicago During the War.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, when the gunboats of the expedition were ordered back to Cairo for much needed repairs, Mr. Mears was given a large sum of money, which had been raised for the purpose in Chicago, and was sent in charge of 120 expert mechanics to the city in Egypt to help speed the refitting that should hasten the gunboats back into service in the flotilla.

Mr. Mears performed the work in a short time and, returning to Chicago, handed back to the committee most of the fund contributed, desiring to show his loyalty by bearing most of the expense himself.

In 1876 Mr. Mears went to Europe and traveled extensively for a year.

In 1890 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. Their three children, Charles H. Mears, Mrs. Jonathan Slade, and Mrs. James R. Makay, all of whom survive their father, were all with their parents on the anniversary.

Mr. Mears' homestead was at No. 87 Cass street. He lived on the same site at the time of the great fire, and rebuilt his destroyed house as soon as the ruins cooled.

Warlike Preparations in Greece.

Athens, Dec. 6.—The King of Greece has issued a manifesto demanding army maneuvers on a large scale and summoning 10,000 men from the reserve for the formation of a permanent camp. The selection of a new rifle for the army and other military extensions long advocated by public and military opinions have caused a sensation.

ARE ROBBED BY THEIR NEEDY GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Shepero Say They Gave "Ike" Schumann Shelter and Food and He Plundered Them.

"Ike" Schumann, a young man whose home is said to be nowhere in particular, is locked up at the Maxwell Street Police Station charged with a breach of the laws of hospitality and of the Commonwealth that may send him to Joliet. His capture was made yesterday afternoon on Blue Island avenue by a woman who, with her husband, had fed and sheltered him, it is said, only to be robbed of all their money.

Schumann, it is said, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Shepero, No. 304 Blue Island avenue, on Friday last and told a sad story of a family broken up and two good stoves to be sold cheap for cash. Mrs. Shepero was anxious to purchase one of the stoves, but she did not wish to pay for it until the next day.

Schumann, it is said, declared he had had nothing to eat all day, and Mr. and Mrs. Shepero agreed to entertain him over night and purchase the stove in the morning. He was given a four-course 6 o'clock dinner and then was shown to the guest chamber. According to the story of his hosts he retired for the night without so much as laying aside his chinchilla overcoat.

Shortly after midnight, according to the story of Mr. and Mrs. Shepero, they were awakened by the presence of some one in their room, and Mr. Shepero felt a revolver against his temple. At first they thought it was a burglar, but subsequently, they say, they recognized their guest.

Mr. Shepero was forced to hand over all the money in the house, $10, and then he and his wife watched their parting guest speed through a window.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Shepero saw Schumann at Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street. She followed him till finally she met a group of friends, who seized Schumann and held him while his former hostess called the police. He was locked up on a charge of burglary.

ROMANCE IS NOW ENDED BY DEATH.

Connecticut Girl Who Abducted Her Husband Is Now a Widow with a Fortune of $50,000.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 6.—[Special]—Three months ago Miss Annie Tregowan, a beautiful young woman of this city, married Julian Slaughter of Morristown, N. J., under romantic circumstances. She abducted her husband and married him against the wishes of his father.

Slaughter, at that time, was seriously ill of heart disease and unable to leave his bed, except upon rare occasions. He met Miss Tregowan at the Sheepshead Bay races and was charmed by her beauty. The girl was then employed by a corset factory at Bridgeport.

Slaughter's father refused his consent because of his son's ill health and took him home abruptly. The lover being too ill to press his suit the girl assumed the initiative. Miss Tregowan took advantage of the father's visit to New York, went to Morristown, had Julian dressed and carried out by two men to a carriage, despite a resistance offered by the family servants. They were promptly married.

Now, after a honeymoon of four months, Julian Slaughter has suddenly died and left his wife $50,000. He was a cotton broker on Broad street, New York.

ROOF IS TORN FROM OVER TENANTS.

Landlord James Glynn Is Arrested Charged with Destroying a Part of His Own Property.

James Glynn, who was arrested yesterday afternoon by policemen from the Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct, is said to have adopted the plan of tearing a portion of the roof from his house in order to evict a tenant who was objectionable to him.

Glynn lives on the first floor of No. 2960 La Salle street, and he rents the second floor to William Hall. He is said to have frequently tried to evict Hall, but the latter held possession on account of the illness of his wife. Yesterday afternoon the owner, it is said, climbed to the roof of the building and with a pick tore a large hole in the roof.

The point of Glynn's alleged attack is directly over the sick bed of Mrs. Hall, and some of the débris fell upon her. She was badly frightened, and her husband, unable to protect her, called on the police.

The Halls are still in their home.

Glynn is the man who said he was robbed two weeks ago of $3,000 in notes and bills amounting to $120. He had Romeo Fitzgerald arrested and charges him with the robbery.

NEAR DEATH FROM PATENT MEDICINE.

Miss Alice Corlett, a Student at Northwestern, the Victim of an Alleged Cure for Consumption.

Miss Alice Corlett, a student in the Academy of Northwestern University, took a dose of a "consumption cure" on Saturday afternoon for a cold and soon after was taken seriously ill at her home at the residence of Fred M. White, No. 1104 Foster street, Evanston.

The medicine seemed to affect her much as would chloroform, and it was only by great effort by herself and the family where she was living that she was kept awake until a doctor could be called.

Dr. Josiah Jones arrived some time after the medicine began to take effect. He gave her some drug to stimulate heart action and so saved her from complete lethargy.

Later in the evening she had another severe struggle to keep from going to sleep under the influence of the "cure," and this serious effect of the dose she had taken continued nearly all day yesterday.

Miss Corlett lives in Libertyville, Ill., and came to Evanston last winter.

GERMANY TO CLEAR AWAY OBSTACLES

Believed That the Occasion for the President's Tonnage Proclamation Will Be Removed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Hamburg, Dec. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The German press considers Cleveland's proclamation the wrong way to retaliate, even though the Prussian reinvestigation of American insurance business moves rather slowly and obstacles to the importation of cattle are not removed. Ship owners firmly hold the opinion these dues, reacting on German vessels, would be unlawful because Germany in no case demands tonnage, only pier expenses, while they would, moreover, impose heavy burdens on Hamburg and Bremen. People consider the wording of the President's message gives Germany the chance of clearing away the obstacles before January, and it is hoped in official circles onesidedness is impossible in view of Cleveland's friendly feelings toward this country. Otherwise Germany will enter a very earnest protest, whose significance it will be impossible to overestimate.

JEFFERSON HEARS THE HOLLANDS.

"Rip Van Winkle" and His Family See the "Social Highwayman" from a Private Box.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—For the first time in their career the Holland brothers, E. M. and Joseph, made their appearance in the "Social Highwayman" here tonight at the Olympic Theater. Joseph Jefferson, their godfather, and his family occupied a box. The house was packed.

FLEEING THIEF IS SHOT.

J. A. DAHLEM BRINGS DOWN A NIGHT INTRUDER IN HIS FLAT.

Man, Giving His Name as John Scanlan, Is Found Bleeding from Wounds in the Abdomen and Shoulder Which Will Cause His Death—Neighbors Join in a Brisk Fusillade Which Which Awakens the Echoes in Jackson Boulevard.

John Scanlan, apparently a burglar, was fatally shot by J. A. Dahlem at 9 o'clock last night while he was trying to escape from Dahlem's flat, No. 413 Jackson boulevard.

The wounded man was caught and taken to the County Hospital. The doctors there said he would die probably before daylight.

Scanlan was captured after a wild dash down Jackson boulevard with bullets whistling about his head. Though his pursuers were close behind him Scanlan temporarily escaped, but was found later by Lieut. Reed of the Lake Street Station in an entry way at No. 373 Van Buren street. He had been hit twice, once in the abdomen and in the shoulder. Scanlan had a companion, who escaped.

Mr. Dahlem had locked up his flat, next door to Lieut. Reed's house, at 3 p. m., and with his wife had gone to visit her mother at No. 384 South Webster avenue. It was 8 o'clock when they left the house and 9 when they reached home.

Sees a Man's Figure.

Through the half-drawn blinds Mrs. Dahlem saw a man standing in the parlor.

Mr. Dahlem tried to open the front door, but it resisted his efforts. Then sending his wife to call Lieut. Reed he ran to the rear of the house.

The Lieutenant was out, so Mrs. Dahlem aroused the family of John Davidson, No. 409 Jackson boulevard. Mr. Davidson and his son George seized their revolvers and hastened to Mr. Dahlem's home.

There they met Andrew P. Camp, No. 415 Jackson boulevard, who had been aroused by Mr. Dahlem. The four men, each armed with a revolver, took up their stand in the passageway at the side of the flat building, while Mrs. Dahlem hastened to call the police.

Suddenly a side window was raised and a man jumped out. He started towards the four men who were crouching in the darkness. Something he held in his hand glistened like a revolver, and Mr. Dahlem, raising his weapon, fired.

With a cry of "Murder" the man fell to the ground. In an instant he sprang to his feet and closely pursued by the four men ran down Jackson boulevard. Mr. Dahlem and Mr. Camp each fired three times at the fleeing figure, but, though another bullet crashed through his shoulders, he kept on. Turning into Van Buren street he was quickly lost to view.

Scanlan Is Found Bleeding.

Lieut. Reed, who had in the meantime returned home, took up the pursuit and finally found the man seated on a flight of steps leading to the basement of No. 373 Van Buren street. The man was weak from loss of blood but conscious. He gave his name as John Scanlan and said his sister lived at No. 172 Laflin street. He admitted having an accomplice, but refused to disclose his name. He was taken to the Count Hospital.

When found Scanlan wore a suit of clothes belonging to Mr. Dahlem over his own clothing, and in his pocket was found a quantity of silverware taken from the flat.

The intruders had secured entrace into the flat by prying open a side window. The apartment had been ransacked from end to end. The gas in every room had been lighted and a quantity of goods, bundled up ready for removal, was found. Scanlan is not known to the Lake street police, but in the Desplaines Street Station it was said he was probably one of the men who have recently committed a number of bold holdups on the South Side.

Mr. Dahlem is a real estate dealer and has an office at No. 164 Dearborn street.

COLONIES FOR THE MANLESS ISLAND.

Several Are Organized in Washington to Migrate to the Southern Pacific—Recruits Numerous.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Several colonies are being organized in this State, which will start next spring for St. John's Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, where there are plenty women, but no men.

The scheme proves so attractive to its managers that more recruits volunteer than can be accommodated.

AGREEMENT IN THE SANTA FE CASE.

Property Not to Be Interfered with Until Decision Is Made in Court of Last Resort.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 6.—An agreement has been reached for a speedy trial of the Santa Fé receivership case, and County Judge Louis Myers of Oskaloosa has issued an order that no property of the company in Kansas be interfered with pending the hearing of the case in the court of last resort. A conference between parties to both sides to the case has resulted in each stipulating, among other things—

"That each of the parties will do all in its power to obtain an order from the court directing that no property of the defendants shall be demanded, taken, or interfered with by any receiver heretofore appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed in the above entitled case, unless decision adverse to the defendants shall be sustained in the court of last resort, and they will join in a request for a modification of existing orders to conform to such orders above referred to, if obtained."

These instructions are signed by H. T. Phinney and Henry Keeler, the attorneys for the plaintiff; D. R. Hite, for the receiver; and E. D. Kenna, attorney for the defendant.

The matter of jurisdiction which has been reargued in the United States Circuit Court here will be decided tomorrow.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN MINNESOTA.

Vibrations Are Distinct and Several Seconds in Duration.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Secial.]—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt at Smith Lake, Wright County, about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The vibrations, of which there were several, passed from east to west and were several seconds in duration.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:

Showers, followed by fair weather; slightly cooler.

Sun rises at 7:11 a. m.; sets at 4:33 p. m.

Moon sets at 7:42 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Gascogne	
LONDON	James Brand	Chicahomminy.
LONDON	Montana	
LIVERPOOL	Indiana	
LIVERPOOL	Navigator	
NEW YORK	Thingvalla	Kitty.
NEW YORK	Mantinea	Thos. Melville.
NEW YORK	Britannia	Palatia.
NEW YORK	La Champagne	Ludgate Hill.
NEW YORK	Pacific King	Schiedam.
QUEENST'WN		Lucania.

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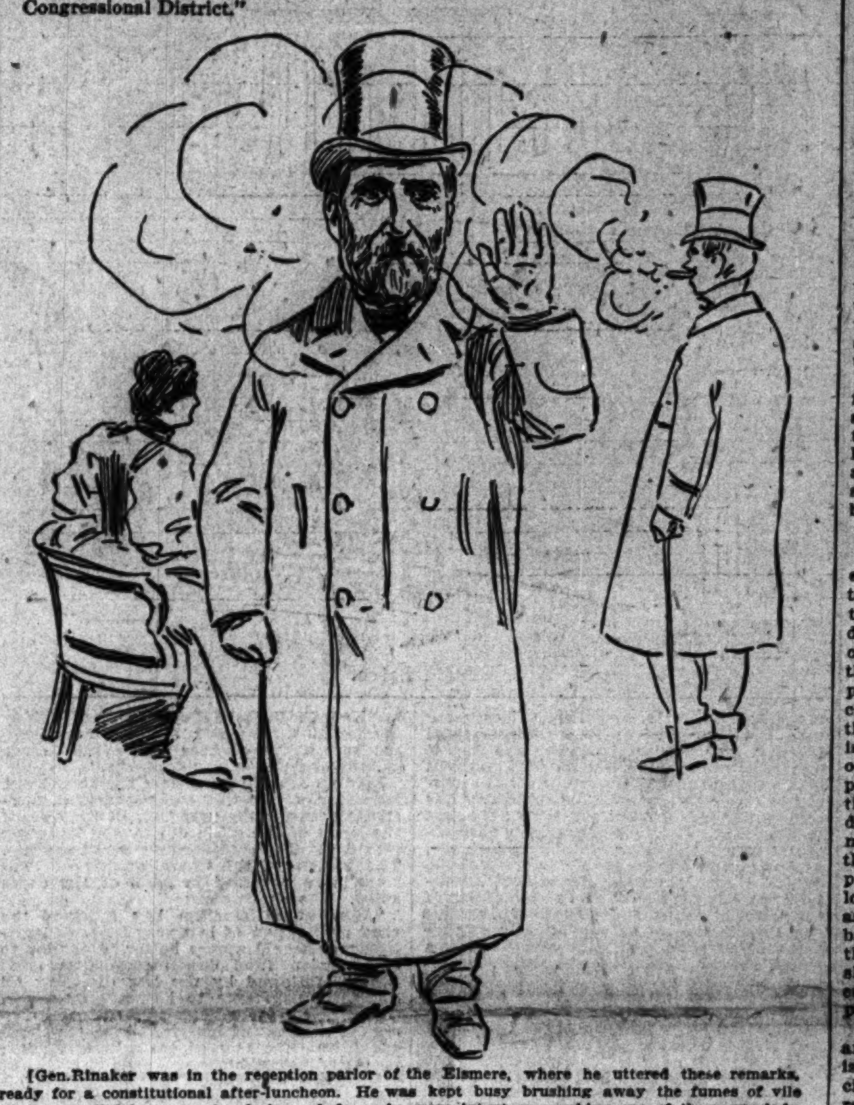
Assume County Offices Today.
Miss English Arrives Home.
7 Doster's Bill of Rights.
J. H. Sheppard Breaks His Neck.
Boy Hunter Is Badly Shot.
8 Carlisle Indians to Play Wisconsin.
Plans for University Gymnasium.
How the Public Money Is Wasted.
Federation of Labor Indorses Strike
9 Women's Basket Ball Teams Train.
Whole City Fights a Child.
10 Voice of the People.
11 Sunday Sermons.
12 Drainage Canal a Bonanza.
Pages.
3 Amusements.
3 Society.
3 Literary.
6 Editorial.
Pages.
9 Short Story.
10 Markets.
10 Lake Shipping.

GEN. RINAKER TELLS HOW HINRICHSEN FOOLED DOWNING.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—"That was a sharp trick Buck Hinrichsen played on Finis Downing," said Congressman Rinaker, "when he suggested that my former opponent for Congress should take the nomination for Secretary of State in Illinois. According to the ethics of politics Downing should have been the Congressional nominee in the Sixteenth District this year, but in the goodness of his heart Hinrichsen took the wheat and left Downing the chaff, for that was what running for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket amounted to. Owing to the elements composing the constituency which I represent in the present Congress, it is no wonder Hinrichsen desired this plum. Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Morrison in discussing the subject said if he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket and wanted to be elected he did not know a better district to run in than the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District."



[Gen. Rinaker was in the reception parlor of the Elsmere, where he uttered these remarks, ready for a constitutional after-luncheon. He was kept busy brushing away the fumes of vile tobacco, puffed by a couple of cheap dudes, who were intent on mashing one of the young lady guests of the house. The tall form of the Illinois Congressman was made even more towering by his high silk hat, and a comfortable looking double breasted ulster enveloped him from neck to heels.]

MESSAGE IS READY.

President Cleveland's Last Admonition to Congress.

ADVICE TO BE IGNORED.

Much of the Space Is Devoted to the Finances.

DETAIL OF THE BOND ISSUES

Cuban Paragraph Is Expected to Be Apologetic and Negative.

DEVOID OF ALL SENSATIONALISM.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—With characteristic determination and fixity of purpose President Cleveland's last regular message to Congress will be chiefly devoted to a subject which, as he well knows, Congress will ignore. The bulk of the message will deal with the financial situation and the necessity for currency reform.

Although he understands perfectly that any legislation on the subject is absolutely impossible during the rest of his administration, the President will only make his parting words to Congress the stronger. He will review the condition of the Treasury thoroughly. Briefly pointed paragraphs will show how great has been the cost to the country of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes. Figures will be adduced to show that they have been redeemed over and over again, and yet still remain as a menace to the country.

All the facts of the different bond sales for which the administration is held responsible will be gone over in detail and Congress will be told plainly that such bond sales will be as frequent in the future as in the past so long as the government remains in the banking business.

Urges Retirement of Greenbacks.

The President will make a strong presentation of all the arguments for the retirement of the greenbacks. He will advise that the government should be absolutely divorced from the issuing and redemption of notes. He will suggest an extension of the national banking system to supply the place of the greenback circulation. To secure this there will be a recommendation that the banks be given inducements to issue notes by reducing the tax to a quarter of 1 per cent, instead of 1 per cent as at present, and permitting the issue of circulation at least up to the par value of the bonds deposited as security. The actual retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes, the President thinks, should be accomplished by the authorization of the issue of long term bonds of a character to be used as a basis of circulation by the national banks. Attention will be called to the fact that the present restrictions on capital should be reduced, so that banks could be established in small places, and additional provisions should be made for branches.

The message will point out that if banks are multiplied the use of checks and drafts is encouraged, idle capital is brought into circulation, and securities usually to be realized upon only through local money lenders will be brought into the market, and thus the volume of working capital of the country will be largely increased. The retirement of the dangerous Federal circulation and the substitution of a safe banking currency will be the feature of the message which will receive most careful attention.

Interpretation of Ballot-Box Verdict.

The President, it is said, believes that the financial issues in the last election have settled the fact that the people are emphatically in favor of sound money, and he will follow out this idea to the utmost, even giving expression to the idea that sooner or later silver must be treated as token money, if the country is to be spared the expense and danger of efforts to maintain the parity between gold and silver.

So much attention has been given to the financial question that other matters, even including Cuba, are necessarily dismissed with comparatively brief notice. The message will comment briefly but pointedly on the foreign relations of the year.

The trouble in Turkey will be noted, and reference made to the efforts of this country to secure some concerted action by the European nations. It will be shown that owing to the firm stand taken by Minister Terrell, under instructions, the property of Americans has not recently been put in jeopardy.

Trade Relations with Germany.

A considerable paragraph will be devoted to the trade relations of this country and Germany, and the persistent failure of the German Empire to accord justice to American beef products and insurance companies will receive rather sharp comment.

Attention will be called to the fact, however, that the differential sugar duty has given Germany a pretext for these attacks on American interests.

The progress of the Venezuelan negotiations will be noted in full. A specific explanation will be given of the failure of the Venezuelan Commission to report, and it will be shown in a delicate manner that the prompt support given the President by Congress in the creation of that commission was the means of directing the negotiations into a channel where arbitration became possible.

The President congratulates the country on the successful manner in which all danger of war has been averted. It will be shown that the United States has not only maintained the principles of the Monroe doctrine, but has also been accepted as a mediator between a South American republic and a European kingdom. The justice and moderation of the government of Queen Victoria will be noted with the utmost frankness.

Cautious Mention of Cuba.

The Cuban paragraph, as nearly as can be learned, is chiefly a cautious defense of the action of the administration thus far. It will be shown that to accord belligerent rights to Cuba would inflict damage on American commerce and prevent the collection of claims for damages done by either side.

It will be said that a recognition of independence is equally impossible, as being not justified by the facts and in effect an act of hostility to a friendly nation. At the same time the sympathy of the American people for the insurgents will be noted cautiously, and there will be a covert declaration that the time is rapidly approaching when the war must be ended in some way. The desolation on the island will be deplored, and the declaration made that Spain has assured this and other countries of her intention to provide satisfactory reforms as soon as peace shall be restored.

May Pave the Way for Future Action.

The Cuban paragraph, it is generally understood, will be negative and apologetic, but it will pave the way for the more vigorous special message which will come whenever the proper time comes.

Other foreign affairs to be noted in the message will be the unsatisfactory arrangements in Samoa, the progress of the Bering Sea Claims Commission, the demarkation of the Alaskan boundary, the coronation of the Czar, and kindred minor topics.

As to the general condition of the country reference will be made to the special department reports.

Need of a Revenue.

On the revenue there will be declarations that the government needs money, a reiteration of the showing that the withdrawals of gold have furnished the means of paying expenses, and a suggestion that appropriations should be made only to the extent of the revenues, and that works on rivers and harbors should be discontinued until more prosperous times appear.

President Cleveland's close friends assert that tomorrow's message to Congress will be his longest and best state paper, devoid of sensationalism, but filled with substantial argument and wise warning as to the danger of continuing a financial system which falls to pieces whenever put to the strain.

VIEWS OF OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

Much of the Comment Is Directed Toward the Cuban Paragraph.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The correspondent of the New York Herald wires his paper as follows:

"I am assured that the President and his Cabinet are substantially unanimous in the opinion that until there is something more decisive in the situation in Cuba no action can properly be taken by the United States.

"The message, I am told, will state, in effect, that the United States Government has steadfastly and earnestly endeavored to discharge its duties to a nation with which we are at peace and to avoid the slightest appearance of willingness to take advantage of its troubles with a rebellious colony. We have enforced the laws of neutrality at great trouble and expense.

"At the same time it will be stated that the people of the United States sympathize deeply with the Cuban insurgents, and that unless Spain soon restores peace on the island the situation may become such as to make action by this country imperative.

"In addition to announcing a happy solution of the Venezuelan controversy, the President will say, I understand, that negotiations for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of all disputes which do not involve questions of national honor are progressing satisfactorily, and the opinion will be expressed that the treaty will be concluded before the close of the present administration.

"The President will not be able to state that he has official knowledge of the acquiescence of Venezuela in the agreement reached between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the boundary dispute, but he can show that the matter is closed so far as the United States is concerned, and that the outlook for Venezuela's approval is favorable. There is no doubt in the mind of Mr. Cleveland that President Crespo will recommend to the Venezuelan Congress the ratification of the proposed treaty.

"The keystone of President Cleveland's recommendations for the reform of the monetary system of the government will be the retirement of the greenbacks. He is emphatically opposed to the plan, so strongly urged by many Republicans, that the revenue of the government should be increased to such an extent that the greenbacks and Sherman notes could all be collected and hoarded in the Treasury.

"Mr. Cleveland believes the government ought not to be in the note issuing business at all, but that the banks ought to perform this function. He will recommend such a system as will enable the banks to issue notes to replace the redeemed and destroyed greenbacks.

"Mr. Cleveland remains an earnest advocate of tariff reform and of confining the use of the taxing power to its legitimate object of procuring revenue for the support of the government, and whatever recommendation he may make as to legislation to procure additional revenue will be consistent with his former record."

Changed the Message for De Lome.

The New York World special correspondent wires his paper as follows:

"That part of the message President Cleveland will send to Congress tomorrow relating to Cuba originally contained an account of recent secret negotiations between Secretary Olney and Señor de Lome. Secretary Olney had informed the Spanish Minister this government desired assurance from Spain that the war in Cuba would be speedily brought to a close and the Spanish Minister had promised the rebellion should be under control by January.

"It turns out De Lome objected to this part of the message because official publication of the facts would tend to arouse undue excitement both here and in Spain. That part of the message, therefore, was stricken out last Thursday.

"Secretary Olney was in favor of at least explaining to the people of the United States the administration feels bound to adhere to its former position, because of assurances from Spain the trouble will be speedily ended, but President Cleveland deemed it unnecessary to assign the secret reasons for his position.

"He will acknowledge the receipt of the concurrent resolutions by Congress last winter, favoring recognition of the insurgents, and will state why such recognition should not be given. The message deplores the unhappy state of affairs in Cuba and outlines them clearly, the President having sent to secure exact information."

GATHERING OF THE ADVANCE GUARD

Legislators Outline Their Plans and Gossip About Office.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Every hotel lobby in Washington has been thronged tonight, and every train has brought to town scores of Congressmen and hangers-on. The advance guard of the great army of office-seekers is already on the ground, and tonight there are not only the usual indications of the approaching session of Congress but also the unequivocal signs of the approach of a new administration.

The presence of Mark Hanna and the other Republican leaders attracted the flies to the honey, and the result was that the crowds from the other hotels sooner or later drifted toward the Arlington. Mr. Hanna spent the day quietly, taking a drive and wandering about the hotel in a democratic manner.

At dinner time he sat at a table with Henry C. Payne, Gen. Porter, C. G. Dawes, Congressman Hugh Belknap of Chicago, and a few other friends. He purposes to stay here until Wednesday at least. Tomorrow he dines with John Hay, whom rumor has assigned to the Court of St. James, and the following night he will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee.

During the afternoon and evening there were a number of little conferences with members of Congress, at which the tariff and revenue policy of the next administration was outlined.

Illinois Men in Evidence.

Dave Littler was at the hotel with his Senatorial boom under his arm, and he was given a long audience with the National Chairman. Senator Aldrich, the tariff leader of the Republicans in the Upper House, was called up-stairs immediately after dinner. Foss and Cook, the two North Side Congressmen, were in the hall most of the evening, and Belknap, as already stated, was invited to dinner, so that Chicago was particularly well represented in the crowd. The arrival of C. G. Dawes attracted general attention, and there was an expressed desire to see the young Evanstonian who may become the private secretary to the next President. The general impression was that Mr. Dawes had been formally offered the place, but was unwilling to accept because of business reasons. He, of course, was noncommittal, modestly warding off all allusions to coming honors. The fact was sufficiently impressed upon him, however, that the private secretary is really the confidential Cabinet officer of the administration, far excelling in actual influence those who are called Secretaries without the private.

Legislative Program Outlined.

Everywhere throughout the crowd there was certainty as to the general program to be followed. There will be scarcely an attempt to pass the Dingley bill. No internal revenue legislation will be considered. The Ways and Means committee, under the direction of Chairman Dingley, will prepare the rough draft of a tariff bill at this session. Congress will be called in extra session and the date will be between the 10th and 20th of March. The House will be reorganized without unnecessary friction and the tariff bill will be presented for consideration about April 1. It will be rushed through as rapidly as possible, giving fair time to the Democrats for debate. The Republican talk will be strictly limited.

The bill as at present outlined will be moderate in its protective features. It will be of a character to produce revenue, and, as far as possible, that will be made the special feature. The dangerous ad valorem duties of the Wilson bill will be superseded by specific rates wherever possible. The reciprocity legislation outlined by Representative Hopkins of Illinois will be a distinct part of the bill.

The idea has received the unqualified approval of Maj. McKinley, and special care will be taken to make the reciprocal relations with other nations as effective as possible. It is believed by the party managers that the tariff bill can be in the hands of the Senate by May 1. Enough assurances have been received from the silver Republicans to indicate that they will not oppose a straightout Republican tariff bill. If that is so, the idea is to put on steam in the Senate, pass the measure, and then have the House accept all additions approved by the Senate Republican caucus and the Finance committee.

Tariff Bill Ready to Sign July 1.

It is the hope of the leaders, as expressed tonight, to get the bill into the hands of the President by July 1 at the latest. Conservative men in both Houses doubt whether this can be done, but the program outlined above is the one now under consideration.

Every Congressman who has stopped at Canton and every one who had ten minutes' talk with Mr. Hanna this evening agrees as to the certainty of the extra session. Senator Thurston was particularly emphatic in his predictions, and his relations with the President-elect are generally assumed to be such as to make his statements worth noticing. As for Mr. Hanna himself, he confined his talk largely to inauguration arrangements. He is very deeply impressed with the beauty of the new Congressional Library, and present prospects are that it will be selected as the scene for the inaugural ball, which is always the most brilliant feature of the inauguration. The ceremony has some peculiar features which will be brought to the front. It is a change from a Democratic to a Republican administration, but, as was clearly shown at the interview at the White House yesterday, President Cleveland regards the election as a vindication of his financial policy, and hence he will receive the President-elect as a politically ally instead of an enemy, and the result will be a sound money jollification in which Democrats and Republicans will join.

The selection of a gold Democrat as Chairman of the Inauguration committee is part of this love-feast policy, and the only hitch just now is whether Mr. Woodward will accept the place or not. The protests of the Republican barnacles in the District have been wholly ignored.

As has been intimated, in the crowd which was engaged in outlining the Republican policy for the coming year or two Illinois was very much in evidence. Capt. Cannon cracked jokes with the Senators over their inability to pass any legislation of real benefit to the country. Representatives Foss and Hopkins joined the throng fresh from Canton. They both agree on the extra session idea and say it will be called at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Hopkins had personally read over his reciprocity measure to the President-elect and received his approval to all essential features.

Talk of the Cuban Question.

Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs committee also arrived during the day, but was thoroughly tired out and remained at home. To THE TRIBUNE correspondent he denied completely the interview printed at Chicago in which he was made to say he expected action by the President on Cuba within thirty days. On the contrary, he said he had not the slightest intimation that any changes in policy were contemplated. He confirmed the statements made in THE TRIBUNE that verbal notice has been given the Spaniards that they would do well to put a stop to the rebellion within a brief time or be prepared for intervention on the part of the United States.

Senator Aldrich said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that he stood by his signed statements to the effect that it was impossible to pass the Dingley bill at this session.

Program of the Silverites.

Congressman Newlands of Nevada was one of today's arrivals who did not mix with the crowd at the Arlington, and who did not call on Mr. Hanna. He brought with him, however, a plan of operations to be followed by the silver men, and which will be circulated for signatures. It is exactly as given in these dispatches last night. They propose to oppose all tariff legislation, for which they cannot hold the Republicans directly responsible, including, of course, the Dingley bill. They will not oppose a new McKinley bill, but will be glad to have it passed and tested, so as to take the tariff out of the next Congressional and Presidential elections.

Dawes Advocates Permanent Quarters.

The visit to Washington of Mr. Dawes of Chicago is said to be connected with the proposition to maintain permanent Republican headquarters at the capital, which will be discussed while Mr. Hanna is here.

Chairman Babcock of the Congressional committee was non-committal when asked whether his organization would join with the National committee in the project, saying that the matter would have to be discussed by the committee.

Interest in Hawaiian Affairs.

Interest in the affairs of the Hawaiian Republic has been rekindled by the dinner which was given on Saturday night by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster to Mr. Hanna. The guests, who numbered a dozen, included the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cooper, who is in the city; Minister Hatch and Secretary Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation, and half a dozen members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, among them Senators Morgan, Hale, and Lodge, who are advocates of annexation. It is believed that the movement for annexation is to be brought forward again with the advent of the next administration, and it is likely to be one of the leading questions with which President McKinley and the Fifty-fifth Congress will have to deal.

Work Will Proceed Slowly at First.

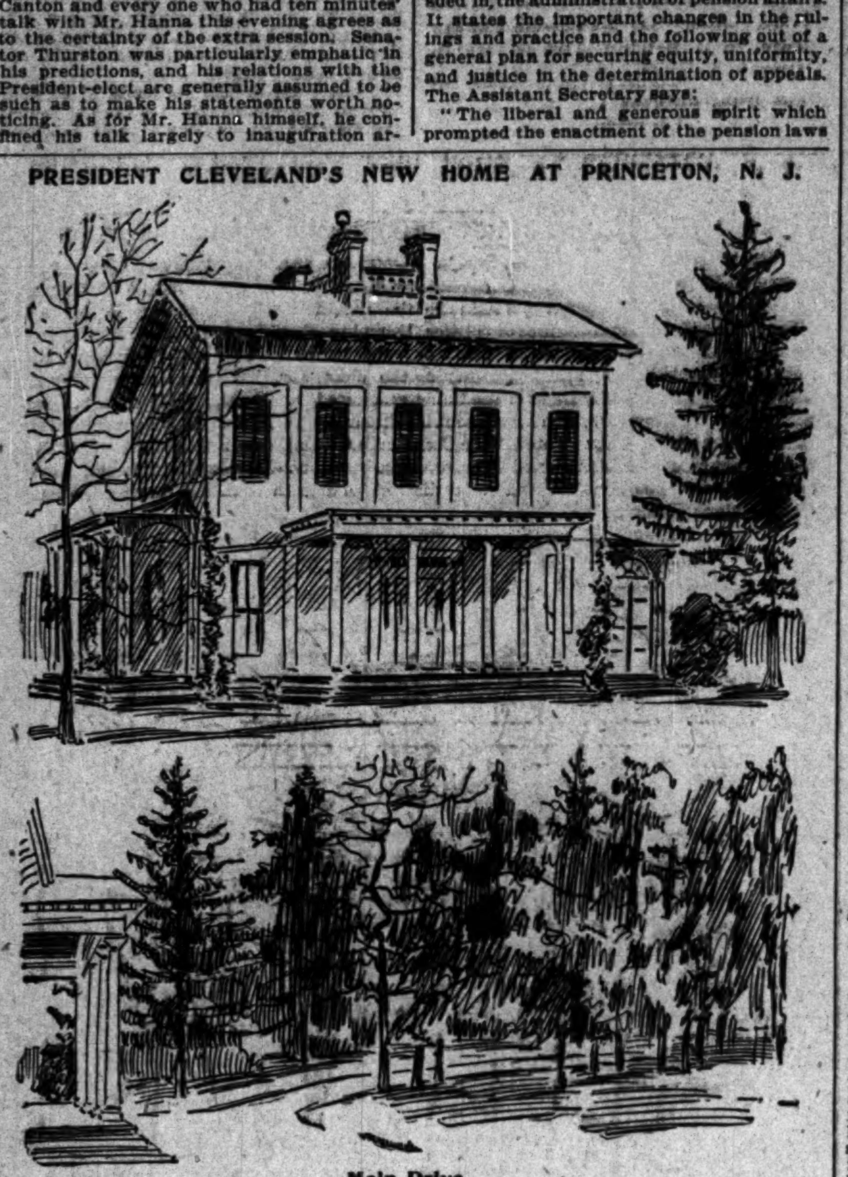
The first week of the session is not expected to be productive of any important results in a legislative way. There are many Senators who think that little or nothing should be done beyond the passage of the appropriation bills at this session, and as these measures necessarily originate in the House there will be a disposition to postpone the season of activity until some of these bills can be received from the other end of the Capitol. The probabilities are that the daily sessions at the beginning will be comparatively brief and that the Senate will content itself with four days' work each week.

Immigration Bill to Be Pressed.

Senators Lodge and Chandler have announced their determination to press the immigration bill to a vote as speedily as they can. It will be the first regular business to be taken up and cannot be displaced except by vote or unanimous consent. They hope to get the bill through before the holidays. It is also possible that the President's message may suggest subjects for speeches and there are those who predict that the Cuban question will receive vigorous attention from the beginning of the session.

The opening week promises to see the House put its shoulder to the wheel of the regular appropriation bills. Chairman Cannon and the Committee on Appropriations were at work all last week, and it is their earnest intention to pass two and possibly three of the bills before Christmas holidays. The pension and legislative appropriation bills are about ready and work on one or the other of these will be begun in the House before the week closes. The pension bill, although it carries a larger amount of money than any of the other supply bills, is very brief, and, unless some political discussion is precipitated, is not likely to consume much time in its consideration. Beyond these two bills nothing is in sight at present.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S NEW HOME AT PRINCETON, N. J.



Main Drive.

REPORT AS TO PENSION AFFAIRS.

Past and Future Policy Is Outlined by Assistant Secretary Reynolds.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The report of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds for the present year shows the policy pursued in the administration of pension affairs. It states the important changes in the rulings and practice and the following out of a general plan for securing equity, uniformity, and justice in the determination of appeals. The Assistant Secretary says:

"The liberal and generous spirit which prompted the enactment of the pension laws has been the guide of the department in their construction. Former adjudications have not been disturbed save where fraud, error in law, or mistake was apparent."

Figures are cited to show the significant reduction of pending cases and to demonstrate that for the first time in eight years the work of the office during the last year was devoted to considering current appeals. The action of the Commissioner of Pensions was reversed in 2,066 of the cases ruled. The report says:

"General satisfaction has followed the recommendation of last year for such legislation as would secure better protection to the pension fund due incompetents and others, followed by the law directing all quarterly payments to be made by check. Gratifying results have followed the passage of the act of March 2, 1895, which secured an extension of cases wherein payments of accrued pension could be made, as well as that of the act of March 6, 1896, relating to the commencement of pension under act of June 27, 1890."

The suggestion is again made as to the advisability of such legislation as will lodge in the Federal Courts the right of any one on behalf of the government to ask better protection to the pension fund of those laboring under legal disabilities. The following also are suggested:

That justice demands the universal application of the common law rule in proof of marriage. State laws govern and lead to denial of title in cases which are equally meritorious.

That the pensionable rights of minor children who claim under the act of June 27, 1890, should be defined with more certainty where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving.

The act of Aug. 5, 1892, relates to pensionable title of those women who served as nurses during the war of the rebellion. Title is confined to those who served in regimental post, camp, or general hospital. The refusal of the War Department to recognize those as properly employed who served in the first three classes mentioned tends to defeat their title and renders this portion of the act nugatory. Attention is invited to this in order that proper legislation may be enacted to relieve any deserving claimants of an unjust and unintentional discrimination.

On Feb. 1, 1896, a new division was organized in the office of the Secretary by his order and the Board of Pension Appeals was thereby merged in this new division, which was designated the division of pension affairs. By this means all matters relating to pensions were brought into one division and under the Assistant Secretary's supervision. The result has been to harmonize and systematize this work and has also led to its greater expedition in the hands of a competent force.

WILL BE NO SAVING IN PENSIONS.

Appropriation for the Next Fiscal Year Will Be at Least $140,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The appropriation for pensions for the next fiscal year will not be less than $140,000,000, and may exceed that sum. The subcommittee of the House Appropriations committee which is now drafting the measure finds that the most rigid economy will not reduce the amount necessary for the maintenance of the Pension Office beyond $50,000 in the appropriation for fees for examining surgeons. This saving will result not from reducing the fees, but because a surplus to that extent will remain unexpended from this year's appropriation. The applications for pensions under the general law, which have been laid aside for several years in favor of cases arising under the law of 1890, will come up for adjudication during the next fiscal year, and the effect will be to overrun the $140,000,000 to be appropriated by several million dollars.

STRIKE LEADERS INDICTED FOR MURDER

Alleged Organizers of the Mobs at the Colorado Mine Riots Surrender to the Sheriff.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 6.—At 1 o'clock this morning John R. Amburn, who was President of the Cloud City Miners' Union when the Coronado and Emmet mines were attacked; George B. Handy, former Secretary of the union and now a member of the Executive committee; and Edward J. Dewar, present Secretary of the union, walked into the Sheriff's office and stating that they understood they had been indicted by the grand jury said they were ready to be taken into custody. The Sheriff thereupon took charge of them.

The three men are said to have been indicted for murder, though this will not be officially announced until an application for bail is made for them.

Today John Walsh was arrested and jailed, having been indicted for arson at the Coronado mine.

Intense excitement prevails and the air is full of rumors that several of the indicted men have fled from the city.

Gov. Bradley Suffers Two Operations.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—Gov. Bradley of Kentucky is still here in charge of Dr. Max Thorner. Two operations were performed yesterday and the patient rested well today, but up to tonight the physicians denied all callers access to the Governor. On account of his throat troubles he cannot talk, but it is believed that he will soon recover.

HE DEFENDED THE TURK.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH IS WARNED TO STOP HIS TALKING.

Notice Is Served on Him That the Members of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee Are Desperate Men—He Reiterates His Opinion That Abdul Hamid Is a Broad-Minded Man with a Big Heart Full of Love for His Fellow-Men.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—F. Hopkinson Smith, the author, artist, and engineer, who has been vigorous in the use of his tongue and pen in defending the course of the Turks in the Armenian difficulties, has been ordered to cease giving his side of the story for publication under penalty of dire consequences. The threat was implied, still it was a threat. Mr. Smith does not wish to consider it as such, but his friends do not agree with him and are afraid something may happen to him.

One night last week an excited young man called on Mr. Smith at his home and remonstrated with him for his defense of the Turks. Mr. Smith showed him to the door. The following day a swarthy young man called on Mr. Smith at his office. His card bore an Armenian name. He was about five feet eight inches tall and had a black mustache, black hair, and a swarthy complexion. He asked for a private interview, which was refused, and then said:

"The Armenians in this country have been reading your recent utterances about the condition of affairs in Turkey and Armenia and do not like your course; you must stop."

"Must stop. Isn't that pretty strong?" replied Mr. Smith. "Look here, my friend, who are you, anyhow? Are you a member of the Armenian Revolutionary committee?"

The visitor with a snarl denied his connection with the committee.

"They only consult me," he said, "but they are desperate men, and they say you must stop defending the Turkish Government."

Says Sultan Has a Big Heart.

"They say I must stop, do they? Well, I won't stop. I know the Sultan is a broad-minded man with a big heart that is filled with love for his fellow-beings. I know the Armenians have goaded the Turkish people into committing the massacres with the view of arousing the sympathy of Europe. These things I know, and, knowing them, I am going to defend the Sultan and his people."

"You must not," said the man as he left. "I tell you the members of the Revolutionary committee are desperate men."

While the words were threatening enough the man's manner was far more so.

Mr. Smith today said:

"I didn't regard it as a threat, because I would be loath to believe Armenians or any one else would be foolish enough to attempt to restrict free speech in this country. The young man who called on me acknowledged he had left Constantinople when he was 14 years of age, and of his own knowledge was absolutely ignorant of the condition of affairs there now. Before leaving there he had been educated by the American missionaries and in their schools had become imbued with the spirit of revolution that has cost so many lives.

Attacks American Missionaries.

"The American missionaries claim they have made 58,000 converts in Turkey and Armenia, but their teachings have cost more than that number of persons their lives, and have filled the land with widows and orphans. My statement of this fact—for fact it is—has brought down this storm of indignation on my head. The American missionaries, most of whom are of the Congregational denomination, have talked to the Armenians of the free skies of America, and told them some day freedom would be theirs. They have harped on this subject, have planted the seeds of rebellion in the minds of children, and, while receiving the protection of the Sultan for their lives and property, have been inciting his subjects to take up arms against him.

"And the seed has fallen on rich ground. In the attempt to gain that freedom of which they have heard so much these pupils of American missionaries have followed one course, that of baiting the Turks into committing the massacres that have shocked and disgusted the civilized world. I don't defend these massacres: they sicken me to my very soul, but I remember the provocation that caused them.

"In contrast to the conduct and teachings of the American missionaries is that of the Catholics. The latter have made 62,000 converts and not one of their missions or schools have ever turned out the kind of man who in the name of liberty would bait a Turk into butchering women and children.

"So far as any personal injury to myself is concerned, I do not fear it, though I believe there are desperate Armenians in this city, in fact, I have reason to believe some of those concerned in the attack on the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople have found their way here."

COMPLAINS OF PRISON LIFE IN JOLIET

Famous Green Goods King Asks Signatures for a Pardon Petition.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—James McNally, the famous green goods king, doesn't like the air of Joliet prison, where he is now serving a term, and has written to his brother Walter, in Bridgeport, Conn., that unless he can get a pardon from President Cleveland he cannot live out his term of imprisonment. He says his health is being ruined by the severe treatment to which he is subjected. He says it is important his brother should obtain the signatures of prominent business-men who knew him while he was a resident in that neighborhood.

McNally built a beautiful suburban residence at Bridgeport and was liberal in his expenditures. Walter has been very successful in obtaining signatures. McNally, when sent to Joliet, passed under the name of J. W. Morgan, and his identity was only discovered by his writing to his brother for help to get out of prison. McNally is now so ill from consumption the prison physician has ordered him to be exempt from all laborious work. His letter in part is as follows:

"Don't fail to make every effort possible, my dear brother, as with me it is a question of life and death. None but those who have passed through it have any idea of the horrors of Joliet prison. I am doing my best to keep up appearances, but this confinement is telling on me, and God only knows how much longer I can bear it."

MRS. M'KINLEY TO BE A PATRONESS.

She Aids the Commercial Travelers' Home by Dressing a Doll.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The commercial travelers' fair to be given at Madison Square Garden Dec. 15 to 28 to secure funds for the national home for commercial travelers being built at Binghamton, N. Y., is to have the patronage and assistance of no less a personage than Mrs. William McKinley.

One of the features of the fair is to be a doll show, and this Mrs. McKinley has consented to act as patroness of. To show her sympathy with the good cause she has with her own hands dressed a pretty doll, which will be the star doll of all those which will be exhibited.

Before the doll was sent East she was christened Augusta, Mrs. Mark Hanna standing as godmother. Maj. McKinley wrote the card which was tucked in "Augusta's" belt.

Other notable dolls will figure in the show. One of these has been dressed by Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Vice-President-elect. It is believed Mrs. Cleveland will consent to dress one of the other dolls. A request has been sent to Mrs. William J. Bryan to dress one also, but no answer has yet been received from her.

TO GIVE A DINNER VAUDEVILLE.

Indications That Mrs. Herman Oelrichs Will Again Lead in Society.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs will tomorrow night give a notable entertainment—a dinner vaudeville. This is taken as an indication, after having, since her marriage several years ago, been content to play an inconspicuous part in society, Mrs. Oelrichs is now ambitious to shine as a leader.

The Oelrichs have expended more than $200,000 upon alterations and decorations on their leased house at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, which is believed to mean Mrs. Oelrichs purposes to make her home the scene of as much gayety as possible this winter.

It was occupied formerly by Mrs. Paran Stevens and her daughter, Mrs. Paget, and shares the four corners of Fifth avenue, in that neighborhood of multi-millionaires, with the splendid Collis P. Huntington and Cornelius Vanderbilt establishments directly opposite, and the pretty house which is to be the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, née Vanderbilt, on the other corner. The fact her sister, Miss Virginia Fair, is one of the half dozen greatest heiresses in town, as well as a bright, pretty, and attractive girl, should assist Mrs. Oelrichs in carrying out her purpose.

HOTEL MEN ARE HEREBY WARNED.

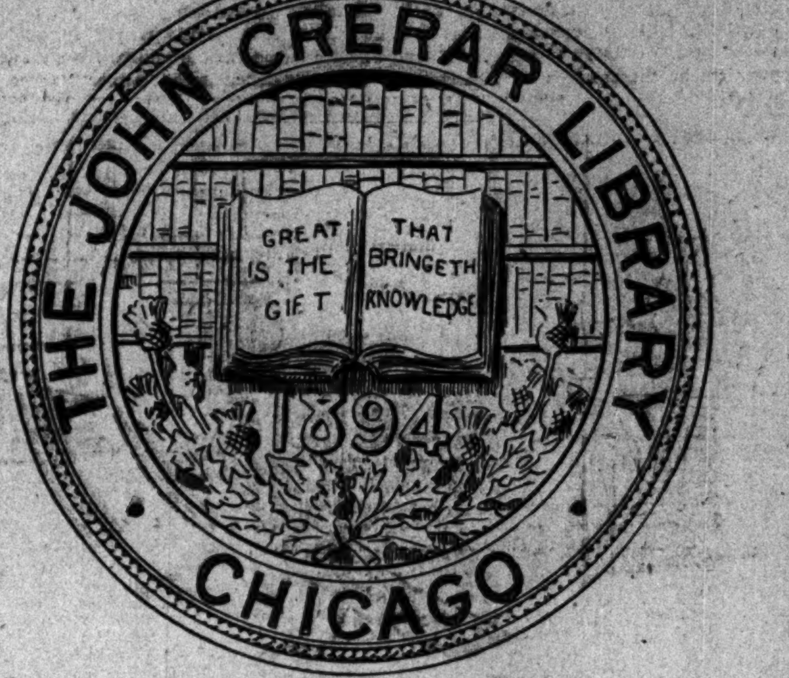
Young Man with Stolen Money Orders Works an Easy Game.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—There is a young man at large making a comfortable living putting up at great hotels for a few hours, presenting forged money orders for $50, cashing them, and leaving to work other hotels in the same way. Postoffice Inspectors are after him and may get him before he reaches Chicago.

Under the names of Ralph E. Ward, Charles R. Watson, and George B. Watts he taught the trick to the proprietors of the Grand Hotel, Gilsey House, and Sturtevant House at their expense.

At each house he would ask for his mail, open letters in the clerk's presence, and then turning aside for a moment throw a money order on the counter, saying: "This is a nice time to receive this. I don't see how I can go to the postoffice now; please cash this, I want to pay for my room, as I am going to take the midnight train."

The orders were all dated Granville, O., and it was learned today 180 money orders were stolen from the postoffice at Granville on the night of Oct. 17 last. The orders are numbered from 5,321 to 5,500, inclusive. If the young man hasn't swindled any other hotels than those named he has 177 money orders left to do business on. The Hotel-keepers' Association has been warned against him.


THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY
GREAT IS THE GIFT THAT BRINGETH KNOWLEDGE
1894
CHICAGO

SEAL OF THE CRERAR LIBRARY.

GUY E. ROBINSON THE CHAMPION.

Awards in the Amateur Revolver Tournament Are Announced.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The amateur championship revolver tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic club ended at midnight on Saturday, but it was three hours later before the judges had counted, located, and tabulated the 7,000 pistol shots in all the targets and named the winners.

They made Guy E. Robinson the champion with a score of 232 points out of a possible 240 at ten and twenty yards, the best two targets on each range to count. Oscar Olson of Minneapolis, and Theodore Beck, the crack shot of New Jersey, tied for second prize, each scoring 228 points, and will shoot off the tie some time this week with a limited number of targets.

The showing made by Sergt. Olson was excellent considering the conditions under which he entered the match. The Western man had not indulged in practice for six months and he left Minneapolis on short notice. Then, after a tiresome railroad journey of 1,400 miles, Olson started in on the last two days of the match and was only five points short of victory.

COL. FELLOWS IS SLOWLY SINKING.

His Wonderful Vitality Is All That Keeps Him Alive.

New York, Dec. 6.—Though the general condition of District-Attorney Fellows is unchanged, he is gradually growing weaker and sinking slowly. He still remains in the semi-comatose condition that has marked his illness since Friday.

At 10 o'clock p. m. Dr. Bodenstein said: "Mr. Fellows is sinking very rapidly. He is very weak, but his wonderful vitality will probably keep him alive until morning. He is conscious and rational, but occasionally lapses into coma, from which, however, he recovers quickly."

Just before midnight Col. Fellows, realizing that his end was near, summoned all the members of his family to his bedside. Mrs. Fellows, her two daughters, and Harry Fellows, the youngest son, gathered around Col. Fellows, who bade each in turn an affectionate farewell. John W. Fellows Jr. was the only member of the family absent. He is expected to arrive on Monday afternoon.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Alleged German Count Dies from Injuries Self-Inflicted.

New York, Dec. 6.—Walter C. Heinecke, 20 years old, a son of Edmund Heinecke, who claimed to be a German Count, died today in Manhattan Hospital. Young Heinecke was employed in the office of the street-cleaning department. Last night he shot himself in the temple. At the hospital he said he attempted the suicide because he was no longer able to do clerical work. The family of the young man was warned by a mysterious letter, written in a woman's hand, but the letter came too late to prevent the self-murder. The writer is unknown, and the police believe that young Heinecke had other motives for taking his life than the one which he gave.

Return of Commissioner McSweeney.

Among the passengers on the Umbria who arrived today was Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant United States Commissioner of Immigration. Commissioner McSweeney has been abroad in the interests of the Immigration Bureau, but declined to make any report concerning his observations on the other side until after the submission of his statement to the government at Washington.

Wife's Disgrace Causes Death.

Theodore Leon, a salesman, fell dying of heart disease in a city police court today from the shock of seeing his wife, Sadie, arraigned in court for drunkenness. It was the fourth time she had been arrested, but in answer to her piteous entreaties the magistrate discharged her that she might follow her husband to the hospital. He died there without recovering consciousness.

Gen. Sigel Out of Danger.

Gen. Franz Sigel, who has been ill with pleurisy during the last two weeks, has been pronounced out of danger by attendant physicians.

To Sail on the Trave.

Among the passengers who will sail on the North German Lloyd Trave Tuesday are the following from Chicago:

Miss Anna Dill,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gatterdam and children,
Mr. Hansen,
Miss Anna Knees,
Miss Olga Lippert,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Noak,
Miss Elona Noak,
M. Strauss,
P. C. Vorlaender,
Miss H. Vorlaender.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are staying at New York hotels:

Fifth Avenue—W. Law Jr., M. E. Gallauner.
Gilsey—R. W. Hunt.
Hoffman—W. J. Champion, F. L. Goss.
Holland—E. Hamilton and wife, W. Nash and wife, G. N. Toll.
Imperial—B. B. Benheim, F. C. Blayrone, L. O. Haughey.
Manhattan—F. B. Dent and wife, C. B. Smith, D. C. Briggs.
Normandie—C. A. Burley, D. O. Hill.

WEYLER IS WARNED.

(Continued from first page.)

these troops were used in the defense of the city.

Since Tuesday's raid on Guanabacoa the city has been attacked almost every night, and Thursday night 250 Cuban cavalry rode for two hours through the city. The damage done amounts to thirty-six houses burned and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition seized; also a large number of mules loaded and ready to leave the city were taken.

Say Maceo Is at New York.

Madrid, Dec. 6.—A report reaches here from Havana that Antonio Maceo has gone to New York to consult with the Cuban Revolutionary committee there.

BIG SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE BEGINS.

Great International Contest Started at 12:05 This Morning in Madison Square Garden.

New York, Dec. 7.—The great international bicycle race commenced at 12:05 this (Monday) morning in the amphitheater of Madison Square Garden.

The entries contain the names of men famed throughout the world as bicycle riders, and every effort will be made during the week by some of these champions to lower records.

One of the events will be an effort by Eddie Bald, the champion of the United States, to lower the mile record against time.

Among the foreign contingent entered for the contest in the delegation brought over by "Ed" Plimmer may be mentioned such cracks as Tom Linton, champion of Wales and champion middle distance rider of the world; C. Chapple, a well-known English rider; and J. D. Lumsden, a Scotchman, who has won many laurels; W. A. Elkes; and George Cartwright, the old-time English champion distance pedestrian.

Among the other entries are Albert Schock, the American who won the long distance championship in this city in 1893, when he rode 1,600 miles; Frank Waller, Germany; Jules Dubois, France; Teddy Hale, Ireland; Peter Golden, H. H. Maddox, E. J. Flynn, E. C. Moore, Albert Hosmier, George Van Emburgh, America; A. A. Hansen, Denmark; Fred Foster, Germany; Ed Von Steeg, Germany; Burns W. Pierce, Canada; D. H. MacLeod, J. W. Conklin, Ned Reading, S. L. Cassidy, "Major" Taylor, J. S. Rice, J. R. Gannon, E. C. Smith, C. W. Ashinger, A. C. Meixel, and J. A. Glyck, all of America.

The American cracks, Shock and Ashinger, when seen at the garden tonight both said they were in condition to make the race of their lives, and they promise to make it lively for any of the foreigners.

The garden presented a handsome appearance last night with its decorations of bunting and flags of different nations, among which Old Glory predominated. These decorations were given a pleasing effect by the myriads of incandescent lights.

A good-sized crowd was in attendance when the doors were opened at 8 o'clock, and the crowd increased constantly during the evening. At the time the races commenced at least 1,500 persons must have been present. When the scoreboard was placed in position it was seen that the names of John Dubois, the Frenchman; E. J. Flynn of Rochester, and A. C. Meixel, the Norristown, Pa., boy were missing, and it developed that the trio had been scratched, Dubois having been unable to get here in time, the other two having concluded not to start.

The other twenty-eight were on hand and prepared to start, four abreast, at the word "Go!"

America's latest representative to seek honors on the English and French racing tracks, Tommie Butler, the wonderful little Boston rider, returns to this country this week, having sailed from England on Saturday. His brother Nat accompanies him. Tommie Butler has raced in but one series of matches on the other side, those with Jaap Eden on Nov. 22, in both of which he was beaten easily, so the French papers say. This is undoubtedly true, for private advices say that Tommie never was in shape, and the latest information is to the effect that owing to the change of climate and his continued lack of form, the doctor had warned him to cease racing and return home or be sick.

SENATOR HOAR DEFENDS HIS BROTHER

Writes a Letter in Answer to Charges by Mr. Fairchild During the Recent Campaign.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 6.—Senator George F. Hoar has written a long letter defending his brother, the late E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General in the Grant Cabinet, from attacks made during the recent Presidential campaign. Mr. Hoar says in explanation of the letter:

"About a fortnight before the election, when on my way to a dinner to the Norfolk club, I read in a morning paper that Mr. Fairchild, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, had repeated in a speech before the Reform club the statement, often contradicted, that the Supreme Court of the United States had been packed to reverse the decision in Hepburn vs. Griswold, in which the court held the legal tender act unconstitutional. At the dinner a few hours later I criticised this statement as being as vile a slander as ever was uttered upon the stump. I do not suppose that Mr. Fairchild was aware of the falsehood of the charge that he indorses. He only made the too common mistake of adopting, without investigation, an error which had become current in regard to a fact in political history."

After entering into details concerning the matter and quoting liberally from the records Senator Hoar makes public two letters just received from two of the members of the Cabinet of President Grant. One was from Gov. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, saying in part:

"I have always regarded the charge that the Supreme Court was packed to reverse the legal tender decision in Hepburn vs. Griswold as one of the most curious instances of declaring an unwarranted conclusion from a mere coincidence. When I originally heard the assertions made I carefully reflected to see whether I could recall any fact that sustained it. I could not. Every incident pertaining to the appointment of Judges to fill the vacancies was, so far as my recollection could reach, exactly what high-minded men would wish, exactly what all who knew Judge Hoar would expect from an Attorney-General having his high ideals of public duty."

The other letter is from Gov. Boutwell, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, who says in part:

"I was a member of Gen. Grant's Cabinet at the time mentioned and I was present at one or more Cabinet meetings when the subject was considered and when opinions were expressed as to the fitness of Messrs. Strong and Bradley for the vacant places upon the bench of the Supreme Court. The legal tender controversy was not spoken of, nor in any manner referred to by the President or by any member of the Cabinet."

BONE IS BUILT FOR HER.

RARE PIECE OF SURGERY SAVES THE LIFE OF EDNA BRYANT.

Osseous Chips from an Ox Substituted for the Injured Tibia with Success That Became Assured Yesterday—Case Brought Here from Waterloo, Wis., and Handled in the Post-Graduate Hospital—Medical Interest in the Experiment.

Not many persons in this world live long enough to be able to handle their shin bone as a drum stick after it is amputated and dried for a surgeon's specimen while they still walk on two legs of flesh and bone without the help of steel or leather. Yet that promises to be the luck of 12-year-old Edna Bryant of Waterloo, Wis. She now is recuperating from a surgical operation at the Post Graduates' Hospital, No. 819 West Harrison street.

The little maid has been subjected to the rare operation of removing the tibia bone between knee and ankle, and substituting therefor a filling of bone chips taken from an ox's leg, which it is meant nature shall accept as the basis for a new shin bone that in time will let Edna romp and play again as freely as other children.

Dr. Francis R. Sherwood performed the operation a fortnight ago, assisted by Dr. George W. Davis of Waterloo. Yesterday marked the lapse of the critical time for the patient, with every indication pointing to a speedy recovery and successful results in artificial bone culture.

Odd Sort of Injury.

The child for ten weeks has been a sufferer from a "green stick" fracture which puzzled the surgeons because it was so slight at first as to hide its real nature. While sitting upon a board fence at school in her native village Edna was frightened by a hog squeezing through the boards just under her. She had pushed both feet between two boards so as to balance herself and at the critical moment attempted to draw them back and jump to the ground. One foot hung in the fence.

The wrench twisted the shin bone of the left leg above the ankle in about the form that green cane shows when bent or twisted with power that would be sufficient to break seasoned wood. Doctors say this is not infrequent among the young, although the harder bones of adults seldom fail to snap and cause thereby much less bothersome injuries.

Not feeling much pain after the fall, the little girl finished her cry and staid on at school without knowing she was injured. She said nothing at home of her mishap and next day returned to school and was all day on her feet aggravating the fracture to a point that would have cost limb and perhaps life but for the best surgical attendance.

Became Worse and Worse.

When the child was put to bed and Dr. Davis, the family physician, was called there was nothing to indicate the extent of the injury. It seemed to be only a sprain and was doctored for such. Chills and fever seized the little girl and for several weeks served to disguise the symptoms of the "green stick" fracture. Then great inflammation set in and the physician opened an abscess in the inner side of the calf.

That was followed by apparent improvement for two weeks and then the patient showed symptoms of decline which made it plain it was to be a battle for life. Fever was added to the local troubles with the injured limb.

Dr. Sherwood was called into consultation at the end of the seventh week. He went up to Waterloo and examined the limb with the aid of X rays and ascertained the exact nature of the fracture. The patient improved sufficient to be brought to Chicago after two weeks of careful treatment. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and Dr. Davis came with the child. After resting the physicians prepared to risk the rare operation of taking out the bone and, as it were, planting seed for a new one.

Great Care Is Necessary.

Infinite care was necessary in laying open the periosteum tissue covering the bone as a sheath, which, although much impaired, had to be relied upon as the foundation and soil for a new growth of shinbone. It was slit from end to end and laid back, revealing the bare bone. One section of bone about six inches long was taken out and three inches more were removed in fragments. The large piece was saved for a physician's specimen. The fibula, or smaller leg bone, was not injured and hence was not uncovered.

Then followed a rest of several days before undertaking the substitution of ox bone. Four days later the tissue was found to be in excellent condition and the surgeons began packing decalcified bone chips into the cavity. These are splints of bone from a young beef, about an inch in length, from which all the calcium salts had been extracted, leaving the spongy, cartilaginous framework of bone. The bone chips were packed into the delicate periosteum sheath in as nearly the shape of a shinbone as possible and then this sheath, not thicker than human skin, was sewed up and the muscles replaced about it. The leg was then incased in a plaster cast.

Child Recovers Rapidly.

From the day of the operation little Edna became more sprightly and showed signs of recovery. Instead of three meals a day the child's appetite demanded four, and before the other patients of the ward were aware of it the child who had undergone such a critical operation had grown as lively as a cricket.

Yesterday it was thought the symptoms had progressed far enough to warrant the belief that the child will entirely recover. The transplantation of bone seems to be a thorough success, and there is every indication that nature is utilizing the framework of ox bone for a basis of granulation, which means that gradually as new bone is formed the chips will be absorbed or carried away. It is thought three or four months will complete this operation.

Miss Warren, the head nurse, has given Edna a doll which the little patient sits up in bed to play with. She was wondering yesterday if she could not go home for Christmas.

THIEVES LOOT ST. THOMAS' VESTRY.

Enter During Evening Services and Escape Laden with Plunder Consisting Mainly of Clothing.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, No. 3028 Dearborn street, was visited by thieves during the services last night, and valuable clothing in the vestry-room, besides other property, was carried away. The rear door of the church had been unlocked a short time before the beginning of the meeting and was not again fastened. The Rev. A. H. Lealty, pastor, discovered the robbery.

Dr. George A. Hibbert's drive to Englewood yesterday afternoon with his wife cost him all of his surgical instruments and most of the jewelry he had in his home, on the second floor of No. 2858 Wallace street. The burglars who appropriated his property during his absence overlooked a valuable diamond ring and a purse containing $300. Dr. Hibbert and his wife went out driving during the afternoon, and when they returned at 6 o'clock the house was lighted up. The doors were fastened on the inside so that the police were unable to effect entrance until the door had been broken down.

J. Grafton Parker, the real estate dealer, reported to the police at Hyde Park last night that a pickpocket had robbed him on a Cottage Grove avenue cable car. He lives at No. 4418 Oakenwald avenue, and, as he was nearing his home, he says a man jostled against him. He paid no heed at the time, but after reaching home he found that he had lost $230 and a railway pass.

A. Landt, a saloonkeeper at No. 285 Noble street, was held up by two robbers in his place early yesterday morning and deprived of a gold watch and $9. At 6 o'clock as Landt was engaged in cleaning the glassware behind the bar the men entered, and as each pointed a revolver at Landt's head they ordered him to give them all the money he had. The saloonkeeper opened the cash register and handed the contents to the robbers. After relieving Landt of his watch the robbers left.

Three burglars entered the grocery store of John Costello, No. 2413 State street, between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, and hauled away five sacks of flour and a barrel of sugar, leaving more valuable articles undisturbed. The thieves shattered a large plate glass window in the side of the store. In the midst of their operations a baker who delivers goods to the groceryman noticed the men loading their wagon and talked with them, supposing them to be employés. The baker was astonished when he called later in the day and was told by Costello that the men were burglars.

PUT IN STOP-GAP PIECES.

THEATER MANAGERS FORCED TO CHANGE THEIR PROGRAMS.

"Too Much Johnson" Fills in the Void at Hooley's Occasioned by Mr. Hilliard's Departure for New York—"At Gay Coney Island" Is Put On at the Grand, Owing to Mme. Modjeska's Illness—Attractions at the Other Play-Houses.

BOTH of the pieces which opened engagements last night at the down-town houses have been seen in Chicago before, and both were in a measure stop-gaps. Since Mr. Hilliard decided not to put on "The Mummy" for his second week at Hooley's and returned to New York to tempt fortune there with "Lost—24 Hours," it behooved the management of the theater to find an attraction on the spur of the moment to take his place. This is a position which for one reason or another has been forced upon several of the managers in Chicago.

At the Grand Opera-House the illness of Mme. Modjeska necessitated a change of program. Hooley's has in the present instance undergone a similar experience, and next week the recent and deplorable downfall of Col. Mapleson's venture will leave the Columbia in the same situation.

Under such circumstances it was fortunate that such a well-known favorite with the public as Mr. William Gillette's comedy, "Too Much Johnson," should have been secured for the present week at Hooley's. It is true Mr. Gillette himself is not here to repeat his former success in Chicago, as he is busily engaged in New York, where "A Secret Service" is enjoying a prosperous run. But Mr. Charles Frohman has provided a company of considerable merit, and the piece was accorded a warm welcome last night.

The advantages of notoriety could hardly be more plainly denoted than by a comparison between the size of the audience assembled last night to witness Mr. Gillette's comedy and that of the previous Sunday when Mr. Hilliard made his bow. Perhaps it was the old story of the prophet in his own country being without honor. For Mr. Hilliard has done excellent work before in Chicago in the outlying theaters. But that is not a sufficient recommendation; and he failed to excite much interest, not because his play was a bad one but because he lacked reputation. "Lost—24 Hours" is a mere trifle and not an artistic one at that, but in many ways it is just as amusing as "Too Much Johnson."

In spite of the disclaimer in the program the latter belongs to the class of adapted French farce. Not that it is consciously translated from any French work, but it is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of that style of entertainment. The fun depends entirely on the genius displayed by the chief character in the invention of lies and on the complications which arise therefrom. Now, at first, the effect is spontaneous and the laughter comes without an effort, but when it becomes apparent that this manufacture of falsehood is the only stock in trade of the author the interest begins to lag, the champagne turns flat, and the end is sleepiness. The best goods are too much in the shop window, so to speak, and there is nothing behind to back them up. Still, it is a good farce as farces go, and the company did its work well. Mr. Eugene Jepson was acceptable as Joseph Johnson, Miss Anna Belmont played well as Leonora Faddish, and the rest of the cast was as good as necessary.

"At Gay Coney Island" has been seen already this autumn at the Haymarket, if we mistake not, and as a vaudeville entertainment masquerading in the garb of musical comedy it has met with much success west of Chicago. It was admirably suited to the taste of a Sunday night audience and the Grand Opera-House was nearly as full last night as it was during the engagement of the "Parlor Match." Mathews and Bulger are well-known comedians upon the variety staged, and to judge from the applause which attended their efforts they have a large following in Chicago. The piece is amusing in its way, but except for the fact that there is not much of the acrobatic element in the performance it is no more of a farce comedy than the bill at the Chicago Opera-House would be if the different turns were not marked off by short pauses.

Still, when "The American Beauty" is called a comic opera, it is hard to object to the designation of "At Gay Coney Island" as a musical farce. Only Messers. Mathews and Bulger cannot yet be said to have risen from their rank as vaudeville artists. The piece has a good deal of go about it; the variety turns come quickly and they are amusing from their familiarity. Mr. Mathews as Dr. Payne was the chief figure upon the stage. Mr. Bulger is a plummer with a grewsomely ugly makeup who was married to Miss Della Ware, a woman with a beautiful yellow wig and a propensity for playing the violin, because she expected him to die in three weeks. The doctor's diagnosis, however, proved untrue, and she was saddled with a most undesirable husband. That is all the plot discoverable, but it serves the purpose as well as any other. The house was enthusiastic.

ATTRACTIONS AT OTHER THEATERS.

Divers Entertainments for the Playgoers of Chicago.

Gus Heege has returned to Chicago in his favorite character, the young Swede emigrant, who seems to be as much a popular favorite as ever, although he has not changed since the public first made acquaintance with him some years since. But his present play, "A Yenuine Yentleman," is comparatively new. It has only been out one season, and it is the better for that. Since last year it has been materially improved, and as it is presented this week at the Alhambra it is decidedly entertaining, particularly for those who have a taste for the sudden changes and sensations of melodrama. To be sure, Sven Hansen, the Swede in question, seems rather fabulously good, and sometimes gets over difficulties too easily, but he is an amusing fellow, nevertheless.

The company is in some respects much better than last year. Frank Russell is a capable Baron Rosenkranz, and has the rare faculty of acting a villain without too much exaggeration of his malicious instincts. J. L. Carhart, a seasoned actor, has the part of the ex-Minister to Sweden, and does it well. Julia Bachelder is pleasing as the heroine, whom Sven loves, and gives promise of real ability.

* * *

Steve Brodie in "On the Bowery," who has been delighting the galleries at the Alhambra, has moved over to the Academy this week; and it is needless to say he is just as great a favorite there. Two large audiences saw him yesterday, and yet Steve did nothing more remarkable than he has done on other occasions when he has appeared at this house. But this seems to be wholly unnecessary. Brodie is one of the few fortunate ones who have a devoted clientele.

* * *

"Railroad Jack," a melodrama full to overflowing with sensations, is the bill at Hopkins' West Side house this week. The company presenting it is up to the usual standard. Here and there vaudeville turns are introduced to help out the piece, and these are for the most part good.

* * *

Johnstone Bennett, who has come into some fame through her eccentricities and some through her acting, is the chief figure at the Olympic this week. She and Miller Kent have a new sketch they have been presenting in variety houses with no little success, and this is the first performance in Chicago. It is entitled "An Evening at Home." Others on the bill are Lillie Western, in musical specialties; Heeley and Marba, in a sketch; Joseph Le Fleur, equilibrist, and some twenty more.

* * *

Hopkins' South Side Theater presented a new bill yesterday, with the usual Sunday success. It is headed by the Horn brothers, English comedians, who present various London street types; Nobel, a ventriloquist; Harry Deets and Lulu Don, vocalists, who have a number of pleasing ballads; Miss Edith Kingsley, and a beautiful singer. "The Almighty Dollar," a strong melodrama," is presented by the stock company.

* * *

At the Schiller the principal change this week is in the views shown by the cinematographe. Heretofore, these have been wholly foreign. Some weeks ago Lumiere, the inventor, was in Chicago and took views of street life in this city. These will be shown today for the first time. Lydia Titus, the Jordans, Lem Bloom and Jane Cooper, and the rest, all excellent performers in their way, will make up the week's entertainment.

* * *

Weber and Fields, the old-time German comedians, and their combination make up the bill at the Chicago Opera-House this week. Weber and Fields have a "baseball" sketch that is laughable, and others are Lottie Gilson, in character songs; Bobbie Gaylor; Caron and Herbert, acrobatic clowns, who are good in their way; Little Chip, in songs and imitations; and the Avolos, in a musical skit.

* * *

At the Irving Theater the magniscope remains a leading feature this week. Among the best turns are O'Brien, Jennings, and O'Brien, Irish comedians; Morris and Goodwin, John H. Wood, Alma Howard, and the Lyceum Quartet.

* * *

Perkins' educated seals are affording most of the amusement at Kohl & Middleton's Clark Street Museum this week. The Oklahoma "magnetic girl" alone vies with them in popular interest. At the Globe on State street Prof. Thompson, the blind whittler and checker-player, and Rosa's Midway dancers are the principal attraction.

"TENNESSEE'S PARDNER" REVIVED.

Purged of Former Drawbacks It Is Given at the Lincoln.

"Tennessee's Pardner," a drama founded on Bret Harte's delightful story, is at the Lincoln Theater this week. Unfortunately for the play, it has been identified heretofore wholly with the name and fame of Scott Marble, who prepared the adaptation, and in its original form loaded it down with so much of his own favorite melodramatic buncombe he nearly smothered all the native beauty and delicate charm of the original story. For two seasons it was played in this form by the ordinary ranters of melodrama, and naturally enough it failed to make any considerable impression on the public.

Then some one saw its real worth—given a hint, it may be, by the success of the Harte-Pemberton play, "Sue." The story was purged of the Marble theatricalities and presented in a lucid manner by a company of competent players. Thus renovated it returns to Chicago a pure Hartean romance, stronger in action and infinitely more consonant in the phase of life it depicts than "Sue," while it has all the latter's delicacy and richness of character.

Not to place too much censure on Scott Marble for keeping a good play so long in the shadow, he must be given credit for infinitely more dramatic skill than the English adapter of "Sue" possessed. At all events, he put the story in such a shape it needed little more than the assistance which good actors were sure to afford to make it blossom as the rose tree. Now it moves on forcefully, yet simply, through four acts, and seems in no way to fall in interest below "Tennessee's Pardner" as we first read it years ago.

The sorrow of little orphaned Tennessee is the thread of gold which is spun through the whole woof and is its most exquisite point of beauty. This it is which makes precious by contrast the lives of Caleb Swan, the gambler, and his companion, Asa Bice, and shows there are jewels of real worth in their rough breasts.

Too much praise cannot be given the members of this little company, which has thus, with perhaps slight encouragement heretofore, worked out the real merit of the story. It includes Oliver H. Barr, a veteran actor, who has not done anything better than this Asa Bice since he was Lawrence Barrett's leading man years ago. It is an admirable piece of character work. Harry Mainhall is equally good as Caleb Swan, and gives the true life touch to the part, with never a suggestion of rant.

One of the funniest characters seen on the stage for many a day is Geewhilliker Hay, a slatternly Southerner. Charles B. Hawkins, who has it, proves himself an artist.

The female characters are taken adequately, though not with so much distinction as the three mentioned. Esther Williams does credit to her reputation as Nettie Bico and plays it with real sympathy. Jane Corcoran is pleasing as Tennessee, and takes the delightful scenes with Caleb Swan in excellent taste.

OLD-TIME FAVORITES REAPPEAR.

Joe Jefferson at McVicker's—Georgia Cayvan at the Great Northern.

Tonight is set apart for the opening of Mr. Jefferson's engagement at McVicker's in "Rip Van Winkle" and the reappearance of Miss Georgia Cayvan in "Squire Kate." Miss Cayvan is the only member of the company who was also in the original cast when the play was introduced at the Lyceum in New York four years ago, if we except a collie dog who made his début on that occasion and will appear at the Great Northern tonight.

Clifford's Gaiety Theater is positively to open tomorrow night—unless unforeseen accidents occur, in which case the public will be duly notified.

At the Grand Opera-House on Monday evening, Dec. 14, Mr. Roland Reed will present for the first time in Chicago his latest success, "The Wrong Mr. Wright." It has been a great success throughout the country. The author is Mr. George H. Broadhurst, a resident of Chicago.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT THE COLUMBIA.

Mrs. Gardiner and Mr. Pederson Assist the Marine Band.

The regular Sunday afternoon concert by the Chicago Marine Band took place yesterday at the Columbia Theater under direction of Mr. T. P. Brooke. Two soloists, Mrs. Caroline Baenziger-Gardiner, soprano, and Mr. Anton Pederson, piccolo, assisted in a popular and well selected program of generous variety.

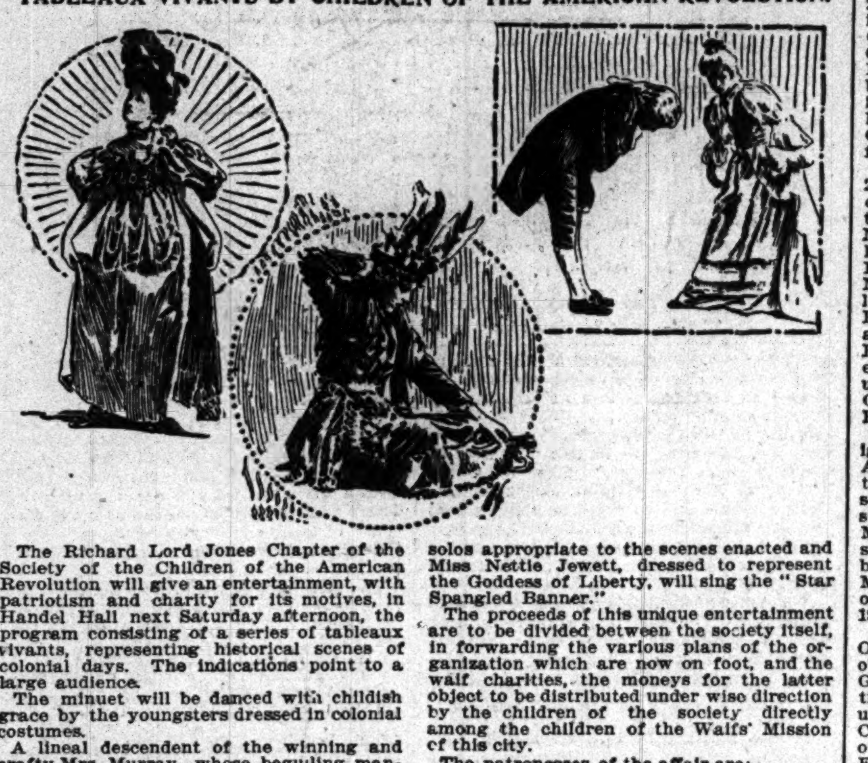
"HOOSIER DOCTOR" A SUCCESS.

Augustus Thomas' New Play Produced at Newark, N. J.

A telegram announces the successful production on Saturday night of Mr. Augustus Thomas' new play, "The Hoosier Doctor." It was produced in Newark, N. J., with Digby Bell and Laura Joyce Bell in the cast, and bids fair to rival "Alabama" in popularity.

Have you smoked the Liberty Bell 5c cigar? If not, you have missed a treat

TABLEAUX VIVANTS BY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



The Richard Lord Jones Chapter of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution will give an entertainment, with patriotism and charity for its motives, in Handel Hall next Saturday afternoon, the program consisting of a series of tableaux vivants, representing historical scenes of colonial days. The indications point to a large audience.

The minuet will be danced with childish grace by the youngsters dressed in colonial costumes.

A lineal descendent of the winning and crafty Mrs. Murray, whose beguiling manners charmed the English officers indoors while her own countrymen escaped, will enact the scene made historical by her illustrious ancestor.

Another maid, a descendant of Betsy Ross, will be the central figure in the scene, "Inspecting the Flag."

In the enactment of the "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown" the Colonial Guards will take part.

The "Scalp Dance" will be given by sturdy boys, whose "togs" and yells would drive a Sioux chieftain green with envy.

Mrs. Charles L. Krum will give several solos appropriate to the scenes enacted and Miss Nettie Jewett, dressed to represent the Goddess of Liberty, will sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The proceeds of this unique entertainment are to be divided between the society itself, in forwarding the various plans of the organization which are now on foot, and the waif charities, the moneys for the latter object to be distributed under wise direction by the children of the society directly among the children of the Waifs' Mission of this city.

The patronesses of the affair are:

Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot,	Mrs. Frances Sawyer,
Mrs. Perry Smith,	Mrs. Dudley Winston,
Mrs. Charles B. Farwell,	Mrs. McKinzie,
Mrs. Frank O. Loudon,	Mrs. J. Winterbotham.

The patrons from among the Sons of the Revolution are:

Mr. H. W. Dudley,	Mr. R. P. Benedict,
Mr. G. S. Marsh,	Rev. Walter Delafield,
Mr. H. K. Tenney,	Mr. F. R. Seelye.

From the Sons of the American Revolution the patrons are:

Mr. H. S. Boutell,	Mr. I. S. Blackwelder,
Mr. S. E. Gross,	Mr. M. B. Kennedy,
Col. George V. Lauman,	Mr. F. T. Simmons.

IN OLD COLONIAL MODE.

COMING BAZAAR OF THE SERVICE CLUB AT THE LEXINGTON HOTEL.

Proceeds Will Be Devoted to Philanthropic Work—Who Will Attend the Booths—Annual Concert of the Rubinstein Club of Oak Park—Entertainment by Women of St. Agatha's Guild, Trinity Episcopal Church—Marriages and Betrothals.

COLONIAL costumes and styles will be a conspicuous feature of the bazaar to be held at the Lexington Hotel on Monday, Dec. 21. The entertainment will be extremely interesting and instructive from a historical point of view. The proceeds will be used by the Service club, under whose auspices the bazaar will be given, in philanthropic work.

The following young women, members of the organization, will preside at the various booths:

College table—Miss Louise Shepard, Miss Genevra Fuller, Miss Frances Keyes, Miss Ruth Winterbotham, Miss Marcia Patrick, Miss Elizabeth Parker.

Household table—Miss Kate Lancaster, Miss Ida Moseback, Miss Marian Gwinn, Miss Eleanor Meacham.

Fancy table—Miss Margaret Winterbotham, Miss Florence Bartlett, Miss Helen Lord, Miss Ellen Walsh, Miss Belle McCullough.

Ice cream and frappé table—Miss Grace Bogue, Miss Annabella Dixon, Miss Josephine McClaine, Miss Eunice Follansbee.

Candy table—Miss Fannie Warner, Miss Harriet Wheeler, Miss Alice Higinbotham, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, Miss Leita Stouffer, Miss Edith Hoyt.

Cashiers—Miss Annie Warren, Miss Abby Raymond.

* * *

The second annual concert of the Rubinstein club of Oak Park will take place tomorrow evening at the First Congregational Church. The organization is made up of fifty of the leading vocalists of the town, including many prominent society women, and has as director Mrs. P. S. Hulbert. This annual concert is one of the events of the year in Oak Park social and musical circles, and the program tomorrow night promises to attract a large and fashionable audience. The organization of the club is as follows:

President—Mr. John Farson.
Vice-President—Mr. W. C. Warner.
Treasurer—Mr. Theodore F. Bliss.
Musical Director—Mrs. Palmer S. Hulbert.

Following is the program:

"Wind of Evening"..................Anderson
Polonaise de Concert..................Popper
Mr. Franz Wagner.
a. "At Rest"..................Abt
b. "Italian Barcarolle"..................Brahms
"At Dawn"..................Canton
Mr. G. Roy Hall.
Serenade..................Midlinger
With soprano solo by Mrs. G. W. Ingersoll.
"Quiet Hours"..................Addison
Tarantelle..................Popper
Mr. Franz Wagner.
"Sands o' Dee"..................Marston
"The Clang of the Forge"..................Rodney
Mr. G. Roy Hall.
L'Envoi..................Sidney Homer

* * *

The women of St. Agatha's Guild of Trinity Episcopal Church will give an "Evening with Dickens" at Trinity parish house, No. 101 Twenty-sixth street, tomorrow and Thursday evenings. Some forty pictures representing the author's best known characters will be presented in pantomime, and prizes will be awarded those recognizing the greatest number of impersonations. "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks" will also be a feature of the program. The posing is under the direction of Mrs. Robert Clark. The proceeds will be used in advancing the charitable work of the guild.

* * *

The Campbell club, composed of business and professional men connected with the Disciples of Christ, gave a concert and supper at the Lexington Hotel on Friday evening. The Secretary, Dr. E. S. Ames, was successful in securing the services of several excellent artists, thus assuring an excellent program.

* * *

The sixth annual ball of the Young Women's Benevolent Society will take place on Thursday evening at the Concordia club. Sufficient interest has already been developed in behalf of the entertainment to insure its social and financial success.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Martha Ehrgott to Mr. Franklin P. Wilson of this city was solemnized at the home of the bride in Indianapolis on Dec. 3.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Nettie C. Cannon of Portland, Ore., to Mr. Louis W. Crow will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at noon at the residence of Mrs. James Crow, Crystal Lake, Ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Winne, No. 3534 Ellis avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Louise Winne, to Mr. Thomas B. Hunter. The wedding will take place in February.

Dr. and Mrs. S. Cole, No. 3305 Vernon avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carrie Cole, to Mr. Max F. Oberndorf.

Mrs. H. Le Bosky, No. 516 West Division street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Goldy Le Bosky, to Mr. J. J. Friedman of Waterloo, Ia. The wedding will take place in February.

* * *

The Central Church of Christ, Indiana avenue and Thirty-seventh street, will hold a bazaar on Thursday and Friday evenings. A supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

The Cumberland club will give its first reception of the season on Thursday evening at Beek's Hall.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Lyon and Mr. and Mrs. Chester S. Blackman have issued cards to a reception and dance on the evening of Dec. 15 at Beek's Hall, No. 164 Warren avenue.

Mrs. Martin Emerich, No. 2421 Michigan avenue, will be at home the first and second Saturdays of each month.

* * *

Mrs. M. C. Eppenstein will entertain at dinner on Christmas day.

Mr. Henry B. Fuller sailed on the Normannia on Saturday and will spend the winter in Algiers and Sicily.

Mrs. Samuel M. Moore, No. 3257 Graceland avenue, will sail next Saturday in the Umbria and will spend the winter in Florence, Italy.

Miss Fannie Winkles of Avondale, Cincinnati, is the guest of Mrs. Hess, No. 3435 Forest avenue.

Mrs. William W. Miller, No. 3336 Michigan avenue, has returned home from New York.

The Misses Lockwood of the Hampden leave tomorrow for Southern California, where they will spend the winter.

* * *

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston will arrive in Chicago this afternoon. He will be accompanied by his daughter. During their stay they will be the guests of Ferdinand W. Peck.

SOCIETY EVENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Individual and Club Entertainments and Who Will Be the Hostesses.

Following is a calendar of the principal society events for the coming week:

Weddings—This evening, Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Clarke, No. 6143 Madison avenue, to Mr. Ernest Arthur Simon at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Redeemer; Tuesday evening, Miss Fleta Mary Holman, daughter of Isaac W. Holman, to Mr. Lee Dandridge Mathes at St. Paul's Church, Kenwood; Miss Olga Horwitz to Dr. Herman G. Eichhorn at No. 2441 Indiana avenue at noon; Wednesday evening, Miss Zoe Darrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Darrow, to Mr. James Kenneth McAlpine at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1044 West Monroe street.

Receptions, luncheons, teas—Today, Miss Grace Dixon, No. 3131 Michigan avenue, a luncheon. Tuesday, Mrs. Robert W. Roloson, No. 2109 Prairie avenue, a breakfast; Mrs. U. H. Wheeler, No. 39 Twenty-second street, coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Harriet Wheeler, from 3 until 6 o'clock; Mrs. Adelaide Louise Nellis, No. 1812 Michigan avenue, reception and musicale. Wednesday, Mrs. L. H. Watson, No. 297 Indiana street, reception and musicale in the forenoon; Mrs. O. L. Fox and Mrs. Clara Osborne Reed, studio tea from 3 until 6 o'clock in blue parlor at Handel Hall; Miss Jessie H. Greenebaum, No. 4446 Wabash avenue, musicale, 8 p. m.; Mrs. J. A. Spoor, No. 596 North State street, buffet luncheon from 1 until 3 o'clock; Mrs. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue, supper, followed by cards.

Thursday—Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill, No. 2637 Prairie avenue, a tea from 3 until 6 o'clock; Mrs. Mauro Garrett, No. 301 Ontario street, reception from 1 until 3 o'clock; Mrs. William McFadon, No. 181 Rush street, luncheon from 12 until 2 o'clock; Mrs. S. E. Barrett, No. 109 Lake Shore drive, a dinner; Mrs. Gillette, No. 306 Michigan avenue, luncheon from 12 until 2 o'clock; Mrs. Henry M. Ralston, No. 2955 Indiana avenue, a tea from 3 until 5 o'clock; Mrs. L. B. Baldwin, née Walsh, No. 4827 Madison avenue, second post-nuptial reception from 3 until 6 o'clock. Miss Grace Green, No. 2306 Calumet avenue, luncheon to Miss Leila Ross and her bridemaids.

Friday—Mrs. A. N. Eddy, No. 1801 Michigan avenue, dinner for Miss Field. Mrs. Archibald Brown, No. 46 Pine Grove avenue, tea from 3 until 6 to meet Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Mrs. E. B. Strong, No. 313 Superior street, a reception from 3 until 5 o'clock. Mrs. Christoph Hotz, No. 301 West Adams street, a dinner-dance for the Hotz-Ross bridal party; Mrs. Harry Whitney Treat, Metropole, an "at home" from 4 until 7 o'clock; Mrs. Robert Moody Critchell, No. 1921 Indiana avenue, a dinner-dance.

Saturday—Mrs. L. C. P. Freer and Mrs. Oliver K. Johnson, reception from 3 until 6 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Freer, No. 4527 Greenwood avenue; Mrs. Ferdinand Henrotin, No. 353 La Salle avenue, a tea from 3 until 6 o'clock; Mrs. Henry Dibblee, No. 1922 Calumet avenue, reception from 4 until 6 o'clock for Miss Field and her daughter, Miss Frances Dibblee; Mrs. W. W. Shaw, No. 385 Ashland avenue, card party.

Clubs—Monday, Chicago Press League at Kinsley's, 11 a. m.; Tuesday evening, White City club, literary and musical entertainment at Leland Hotel; Oak Park club, musical and literary program; Arachue club, charity card party at new Masonic Hall, Wentworth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, 2:30 p. m.; Alpha club, literary and musical entertainment at Kenwood Institute; Kenwood club, entertainment for the women; Woodlawn Park club, musical matinée; Wednesday, Chicago Athletic Association, program for families of members, 5:30 p. m.; Ashland club, women's day; Chicago Ceramic Association, art reception at Palmer House, 8 p. m.; Thursday, Neighborly club, dance; Friday, Kenwood club, dramatic entertainment; junior dancing class at Bournique's.

Miscellaneous—Tuesday—West Side charity ball at Beek's Hall, No. 164 Warren avenue; St. Agatha's Guild of Trinity Episcopal Church, "Evening with Dickens," at parish house, No. 101 Twenty-sixth street; the King's Daughters' Circles of Centenary M. E. Church, a bazaar; Rubinstein club of Oak Park, second annual concert at First Congregational Church; Austin Presbyterian Church, bazaar in parlors of church, afternoon and evening; Guild of St. John's Chapel, a bazaar, at No. 28 Clybourn avenue, 2 until 10 o'clock, also on Wednesday; tableaux and short drama at Marquette club for benefit of the kindergarten department of the social settlement of the University of Chicago. Wednesday—Officers of the Students' Fund Society of the University of Chicago, a reception at residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague, No. 2710 Prairie avenue, at 4 o'clock; Bryn Mawr Woman's club, entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Horton Bennett, No. 7240 Jeffrey avenue, 2:30 p. m. Thursday—Sixth annual ball of the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society at Concordia Hall; Women's Guild of St. James Methodist Church, a bazaar from 2 until 10 p. m.; also Friday: Woman's Guild of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, bazaar at residence of Mrs. D. H. Kelly, No. 3232 Lake Park avenue. Friday—Illinois branch of Vassar Students' Aid Society, a bazaar at the Woman's club, No. 15 Washington street.

MORNING MUSICALE PROVES A SUCCESS

Popular Performances for the Week as Arranged by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—No longer should the heathen question the peerless position of New York as a patroness of music, grand opera, and symphony concerts. Recitals of various virtuosos so occupy the afternoons and evenings it has become the fashion to give musicales in the morning to get them all in. A morning musicale was given at the Carnegie Lyceum today, at which Miss Camille Leygara took part, and society was out in force.

"Don Giovanni" will be sung at the Metropolitan Opera-House tomorrow night by a cast which includes Mmes. Litvinne, Traubman, Engle, and M. Edouard de Reszke, Lassalle, Cremonini, and Bispham. Sig. Mancinelli will conduct. Wednesday night "Faust" will be given in French, with the usual cast, which comprises Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, and MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and Campanari. Sig. Bevignani will direct.

Mme. Calvé appears here for the first time this season on Friday night, and will make her début in "Carmen." M. Satignac will be heard in New York for the first time as Don José; Mme. Eames will sing Michaela. MM. Lassalle, De Vries, and Bars will also be in the cast. At the Saturday matinée "Romeo et Juliette" will be sung by Mmes. Melba, Belina, and Bauermeister, and MM. Jean de Reszke, Plancon, Campanari, De Vries, and Bars.

Two popular performances this week are the Wednesday matinée, with "Tannhäuser," sung by Mmes. Eames, Engle, and Bauermeister, and MM. Gogny, Plancon, D'Aubigne, and Lassalle, and the revival on Saturday night of "Marta," by a cast including Mmes. Engle and Mantelli, and MM. Edouard de Reszke, Cremonini, and Castlemary.

The second rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday night at Carnegie Hall under Anton Seidl's direction. Clementine De Vere-Sapio and David Bispham will be the soloists.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Emil Pauer, conductor, will give its second concert, with the assistance of Carl Halir, at the Metropolitan Opera-House next Thursday evening.

Bronislaw Huberman, the young violinist, whose wonderful virtuosity has made him a great favorite here, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening.

Martinus Sieveking gives his first recital in this city at Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday afternoon, during which he will give two compositions of his own.

The Musical Art Society will give its first concert of the season at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening.

TOTS AT HANUKAH FEAST

INMATES OF JEWISH ORPHANS' HOME ENTERTAIN.

Religious Festival and Anniversary of the Founding of the Institution Are Jointly Celebrated—Program of Eighteen Numbers Given in Anshe Maariv Temple Before an Audience of 1,500 People—Special Features Which Elicited Encores.

TEMPLE ANSHE MAARIV, with its seating capacity of more than 1,500, was packed to the galleries yesterday afternoon with Jewish people who came to listen to a program given by the inmates of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans. The occasion was the annual celebration of the Hanukah festival and was combined with the celebration of the third anniversary of the establishment of the home.

The walls of the temple were hung with American flags, the platform was banked with potted palms, and over it was an arch with the words: "Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans," outlined in incandescent lights, the whole surmounted with a shield and banner made of red, white, and blue covered incandescents.

Surrounded by these decorations and looking into the 1,500 kindly faces of their interested friends, the thirty-five inmates of the home, whose ages range from 5 to 14 years, went through a cleverly-rendered program of eighteen numbers, with at least half a dozen encores.

After the short address of welcome by Mrs. C. L. Strauss, President of the Board of Managers, the children's part of the entertainment began with the song in chorus, "We Meet Again."

Special Features of the Program.

No fear, not even a hint of self-consciousness, exhibited itself in the children's faces. A little anxious "O-do-be-pleased-with-us" expression was noticeable in the countenances of the older orphans, but it was almost overshadowed by that of happiness and content.

One and all of the thirty-five children had a part in the entertainment, and so thoroughly entertained was the great audience that not even a rustle of uneasiness marred the stillness through which the sweet voices of the tots penetrated even to the furthermost row in the gallery.

No tableau vivant ever received greater applause than did the recitation of "The Months," given by twelve children, each dressed to impersonate the month represented.

Fannie Haiman, the oldest orphan in the home, gave evidence of her progress in music by a well executed piano solo, and was followed by two choruses by the fourteen members of the kindergarten class of the home. In the first the little ones sat in a row on the floor of the stage, each armed with a toy musical instrument of different variety, and sang about playing on the "big base drum," "the tambourine," the "castanets," etc., each taking its turn in illustrating the "way to do it."

The second number was the "Cobbler Song," and bright eyes shone and the dimples came as they warbled in shrill chorus:

> Rat-a-tat, rat-a-tat, too,
> This is the way to cobble a shoe.

Laughter and Tears Unite.

Then came the Hanukah service, including prayers, chants, and the commemorative lighting of candles, in which all the children, even the home "baby," took part. The little fellow's candle went out as he attempted to light another with it, and as he looked around dismayed Mr. Leopold Mayer sprang from his chair near the stage, and with a fatherly smile and a reassuring pat attempted to relight the candle from an incandescent light. The fatherly smile deepened into an amused one as the audience laughed and some one handed him a match.

"Friends," he said, in a voice with a little choke in it, "I'll tell you how it is. I feel just like a little child today, and it carries me back nearly sixty-four years, when I used to help light the candles at the Hanukah festival, and when my candle went out, as it often did, the torch with which I used to relight it stood exactly in the position of that group of electric lights."

And the people in the audience surreptitiously wiped away the tears as they laughed in sympathy with the good old man whose feeling had carried him far from the land and century of modern improvements.

At the close of the service sixteen children came on the stage and to the time and tune of a spirited march executed a fancy drill and a graceful exercise with wands, on which tinkling bells were fastened with bright ribbons.

Then followed the single recitations and songs, which the audience enjoyed and applauded with equal heartiness.

Fannie Rauh sang "Wild Flowers," Fannie Goldman contributed a well-told story about "How Little Johnnie Visited the Dime Museum," Bertha Schwartz recited "The Vision of Belshazzar," Lizzie Rosenthal sang "When I Was a Child of Three," and little Amelia Friedman captivated the house with her song, "The Rag Doll." Three little humorous dialogues came next.

Award of Medals.

Then the medals were bestowed by Mr. Leopold Mayer upon the children who had won them.

The thirty-five children all marched in, looking expectant and happy, in their dainty little gowns and natty suits. No uniforms are worn in this Orphans' Home. Variety in costumes is the rule there, and each child is dressed as tastily if not as elaborately as any child of the ordinarily well-to-do family.

"We are all proud of you," said Mr. Mayer, as he looked into the row of bright faces. "You are good children and we members of the board are proud of you all," he repeated, "and we would give you all medals if there were only medals enough to go around. But as there are not, the children who have made the greatest progress during the year are entitled to them."

With kind words and hearty handshakes, the prizes were bestowed.

The Mrs. M. Hecht medal for general progress was given to Fannie Haiman, a bright young girl just verging into young womanhood.

The Louis M. Stumer medal for deportment was given to Lydia Rich, a curly-haired girl, who was evidently a favorite with her mates.

The Martin Emerich medal for scholarship was awarded to Bertha Swartz, the Charles H. Schwab medal for deportment to Richard Swartz, and the J. H. Funk medal for scholarship was won by Louis Satt. A book was given to Fannie Raub, and Mr. Mayer concluded the presentation by giving a large book of bible stories to the children of the home.

Historical Address.

Martin Emerich made a short address, giving the history of the home at No. 3601 Vernon avenue from its establishment in the fall of 1894.

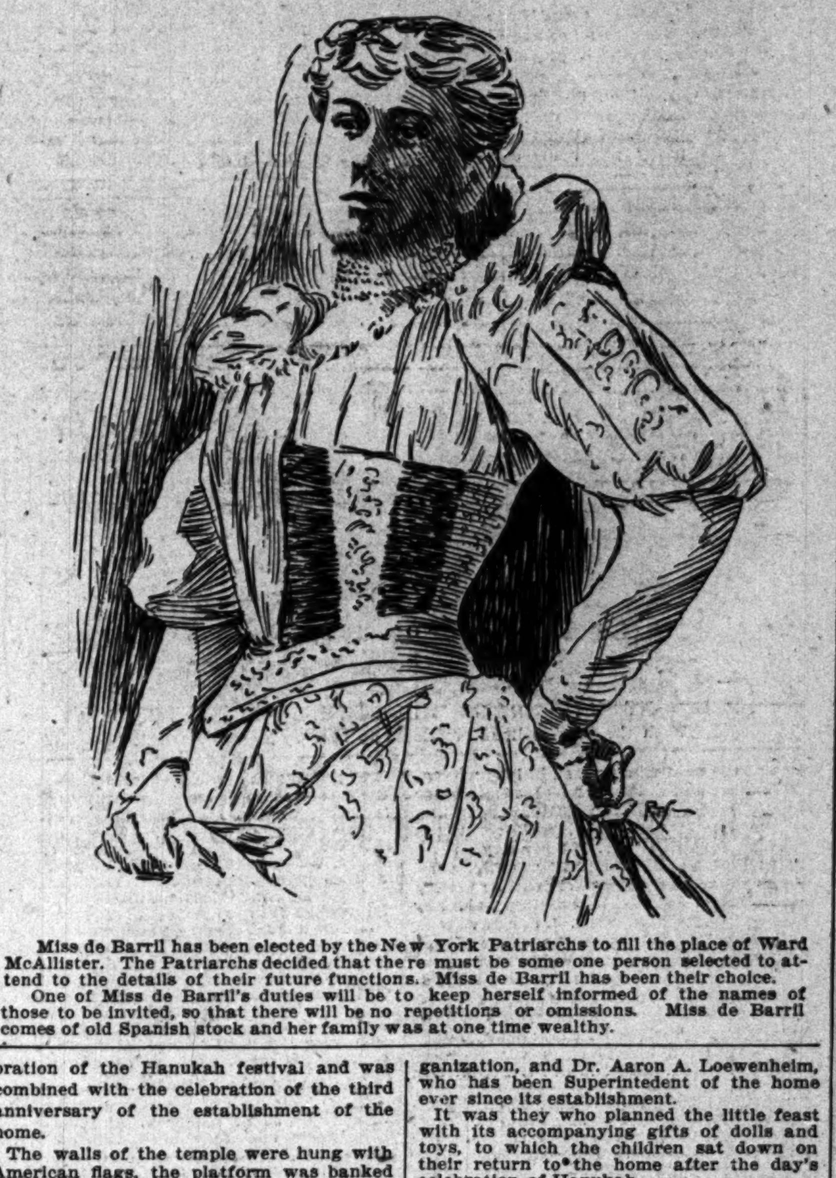
The little entertainers concluded the program by singing "America."

The trustees of Temple Anshe Maariv, in behalf of the congregation, then presented the orphans seventy-five pounds of candy, the distribution of which caused the already bright faces to beam the brighter.

During the whole performance, in two chairs placed close to the platform, sat two people, a woman and a man, whose faces beamed scarcely less than did the children's. They were Mrs. C. L. Strauss, who has been President of the Board of Managers during the three years of its organization, and Dr. Aaron A. Loewenheim, who has been Superintedent of the home ever since its establishment.

It was they who planned the little feast with its accompanying gifts of dolls and toys, to which the children sat down on their return to the home after the day's celebration of Hanukah.

WARD M'ALLISTER'S SUCCESSOR.



Miss de Barril has been elected by the New York Patriarchs to fill the place of Ward McAllister. The Patriarchs decided that there must be some one person selected to attend to the details of their future functions. Miss de Barril has been their choice.

One of Miss de Barril's duties will be to keep herself informed of the names of those to be invited, so that there will be no repetitions or omissions. Miss de Barril comes of old Spanish stock and her family was at one time wealthy.

CELEBRATIONS AT OTHER TEMPLES.

Festival of Hanukah Is Observed at the Different Synagogues.

The B'nai Abraham congregation, Marshfield avenue and Twelfth street, held an Hanukah celebration yesterday afternoon at its sanctuary, Rabbi A. R. Levy being in charge. There were special religious service and a program of music, the pupils of the Sunday-school contributing solos and choruses. A feature was a drum solo by Master Sol Rodgers Wood.

At the Clinton Street Synagogue the members of the Congregation Anshe Knesseth Israel concluded the eight days' celebration of the Hebrew festival Hanukah. The services consisted exclusively of a song recital chanted by a boy choir of twenty voices accompanied by an orchestra under the leadership of Cantor Israel Cooper. The recapture of Jerusalem from the Syrians is commemorated every year in all orthodox Jewish families, but this is the first time in Chicago the festival has been celebrated to any extent. Cantor Cooper, who has recently come from New York to fulfill a three years' contract with the Clinton street congregation, composed the music and trained the chorus. The tenets of orthodox Jewish Churches forbid the use of musical instruments in their worship, but this year the trustees of the congregation decided to permit the innovation.

ENGLISH PLAYS RULE FOR THE WEEK

Announcement of the Leading and Successful Dramatic Events in New York.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—New York will be quite English this week in matters theatrical. Three English actors are here with their companies—two of them with London plays never produced here—while at another theater a London farce will be given its first presentation on this side by an American company. The greatest amount of novelty attaches to the engagement of E. S. Willard in "The Rogue's Comedy," for he appears at a theater whose name at least is new to the later generation—at Wallack's, as Palmer's Theater has been rechristened by the new manager, Mr. Moss.

"A Rogue's Comedy" is by Henry Arthur Jones, and the rôle he has provided for Mr. Willard is that of a professional clairvoyant, an arrant humbug, who uses his small hypnotic power and his large faculty of humbug to swindle men connected with the stock exchange. This schemer is akin to the religious fraud in "Judah," the earlier Jones piece, in which Mr. Willard figured well as a delineator of a roguish and artful swindler. The prospect is hopeful, therefore, we shall be able to enjoy this always interesting actor again.

The weekly change of bill which Herbert Beerbohm Tree promises at the Knickerbocker will bring tomorrow night a revival of "The Dancing Girl." Sothern made the piece familiar years ago, but it was written for Tree by Henry Arthur Jones, and in the part of the Duke of Guisebury he made his first great London success. A finished and enjoyable production is assured, and it will be interesting further from the fact that Gerald Du Maurier appears in an important part for the first time here. Mr. Tree will also appear as Falstaff in scenes from "Henry IV."—a classical sort of curtain raiser.

Arthur Bouchier might well have continued "The Chile Widow" for the rest of his engagement at the Bijou, this French farce having proved a great success, but he will put on "The Queen's Proctor" the second and last week.

A musical farce altogether new to New York is "The Girl from Paris," another adaptation from the French, which will be given at the Herald Square tomorrow night. It will be produced here by one of Edward E. Rice's organizations.

Fanny Davenport begins a month's engagement at the American Theater in "Fedora," and will produce other Sardou plays from her repertory in her usual sumptuous style. After this year it is announced Miss Davenport will discard Sardou and bring out a new play by an American author. Melbourne McDowell will play leading support.

A third week of Richard Mansfield's time at the Garden brings repetitions from his repertory, the production of "Castle Sombras" having been further postponed. "Arms and the Man," with the original cast reassembled; "The Merchant of Venice," "Prince Karl," "Beau Brummell," and "Richard III." will be given.

"A Fool of Fortune" appears to be a stroke of fortune for William H. Crane at the Fifth Avenue. It puts him forward in the Elisha Cunningham character of a stock broker, which he portrays admirably, his work as the typical New York broken-down speculator in the last act being remarkably strong.

Roland Reed presents his new version of "The Politician" at the Murray Hill, and one of Hoyt's companies gives "A Milk White Flag" at the Grand.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

MAX PEMBERTON'S ROMANTIC TALE OF CROMWELL'S TIMES.

In "A Puritan's Wife" He Has Caught Much of the Quaint Style and Spirit of the Early Puritans—A Series of Stirring Pictures of an Exciting Epoch—Strongly Suggestive of Stanley Weyman's "Gentleman of France."

MAX PEMBERTON has written a story illustrative of one of the most picturesque periods of English history. His new book is called "A Puritan's Wife" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The author was successful in the same field and in nearly the same vein when he wrote "A Little Huguenot," and the popularity of that story has evidently confirmed him in the belief that there is ample material for healthy, stirring romance in the scenes of the Restoration.

"A Puritan's Wife" might, perhaps, more fittingly be named "A Puritan," for all the action centers about the perils and adventures of the hero, Hugh Peters. He is depicted as the nephew of the historical Hugh Peters, who was chaplain to Cromwell, and who paid for his devotion to the Commonwealth by his death on the scaffold.

This madcap hero, when a mere lad, fought against the crown in the battle of Worcester and later was among those sent to hunt Charles Stuart at Boscobel. Because of these things Hugh was naturally in little favor when Gen. Monk brought the King in triumph from The Hague. A price was, in fact, set upon his head, and he found it expedient to visit France. But after an exile of five years he determined to return to England, trusting to the forgetfulness of his enemies, and being instigated, incidentally, by love of country and specifically by love of an English sweetheart.

Lady Marjory, the "Puritan's wife," had been the playmate of Hugh's youth, and when the Earl, Marjory's father, was killed in the Revolution and when his lands were given to Cromwell, Lady Marjory took refuge with Hugh's family. Then the pretty romance of their love began.

When they were mere children, playing at lovers in the park of Warboys, a passing tipsy parson had said over them the words of the marriage service, thinking it a pretty jest. Through many years of separation and exile Hugh cherished the memory of this scene, not knowing whether either Marjory or the law held the bond a lasting one. When remembrances of his lost love crowd upon him Hugh says, in his quaint style:

> There were some who would teach me in my youth that exceeding love of a woman is a sin not to be committed by one to whom salvation is come; but this is no doctrine of the law to my mind. And if so be, then God forgive me, who hath so loved this little wife of mine that all else in the world is as nothing to the memory of her.

During Hugh's absence Marjory's brother had come to be the Earl and Marjory herself to be a great lady in high favor with the King. Hugh returns to England only to discover that he is suspected of being sent by the French court as a spy, so that he is hunted night and day with a second price upon his head.

Those were stirring days, when every man had need of a ready blade and a cunning wit. So when Hugh is hidden in the woods of Epping and Lady Marjory is plotting to get him to Windsor to save him, while forced at the same time to conceal her loyalty to him, there is no lack of exciting action in the story. Hugh's ultimate happiness is not achieved without many a chapter of adventure and hairbreadth escape. Like Stanley Weyman's "Gentleman of France," Hugh emerges from one set of dire straits only to find more difficulties confronting him, and therein the author finds his opportunity for portraying many a dashing bout and dramatic encounter.

The book is a series of swiftly changing pictures. The scene changes from Windsor to Hampstead, and later over to Oxford, where the court assembled during the last months of the famous plague of 1665. Some of the most powerful scenes and descriptions are those which touch upon the condition of London when it lay stricken by the terrible pestilence which took the lives of 70,000 of its people.

Among the most clearly drawn characters is the old psalm-singing, fighting parson, named Son of Humility Ford, whom Lady Marjory sends into the forest to rescue Hugh. Hugh says of him:

> Parson Ford, the minister, was taught by my father so to hold himself that he was as good as any other man when blade touched blade and the green was merry with the beating of the feet. Many is the great affair we have had in our own garden, when the parson so warmed himself in the work that he drank as much sack as any roaring devil of a cavaliersman, and swore such foul-mouthed [illegible] would [illegible] the Lord's [illegible]

Before [illegible] they are [illegible] Hugh says:

> Parson Ford [illegible] swinging [illegible] smith at [illegible] as thick as [illegible] back with [illegible] blows struck [illegible] cease to [illegible] that lusty [illegible] calling co[illegible] Glory?" I [illegible] is the Lord [illegible] would turn [illegible] your Joe th[illegible] son's ear? [illegible] A hit! a h[illegible] go say the [illegible]

Mr. Pemberton has [illegible] of the quaint style which distinguishes the literature of the Restoration, and has produced a romance happily [illegible] most fascinating period.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Richard Barry is doing a series of articles on the chief cavalry charges in the War of the Rebellion for Harper's Round Table.

Edmund Clarence Stedman has read Kipling's "The Seven Seas" and has hailed him as "the laureate of Greater Britain."

Louise Chandler Moulton has written a book of childhood verses that is to be published by Copeland & Day of Boston under the title, "In Childhood's Country."

Dwight L. Moody [illegible] results of [illegible] of the Ladies' Home Journal "Mr. Moody's Bible Class."

Among the attractions promised for the next year's volume of McClure's Magazine is a serial by Charles A. Dana [illegible] "Recollections of the War Time."

Henry T. Coates & Co. [illegible] book by Sydney George Fisher [illegible] Making of Pennsylvania [illegible] "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth."

ARRANGE A TOUR FOR MME. NORDICA.

She Will Sing in Concert from New York to San Francisco and Return, Beginning Dec. 28.

New York, Dec. 6.—Messrs. Al Hayman, Klaw, and Erlanger have signed contracts with Mme. Lillian Nordica for an operatic concert tour beginning on Dec. 28. The tour will extend from New York to San Francisco and return, and Mme. Nordica will appear about [illegible] tion of ca[illegible] gaged at [illegible] Nordica has gone to Cincinnati, where she will sing on Monday night.

Arena Company's Reorganization.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6.—In behalf of the creditors of the Arena Publishing company made Oct. [illegible] appoint a trustee, A. D. Chandler [illegible] was appointed [illegible] adjustment of the interests of the creditors during a reorganization of the company. The officers of the company did not oppose the petition [illegible] interests [illegible] equitable plan [illegible] to be made [illegible] capitalized [illegible] placed in new hands and on a firm financial basis.

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MR. BAYARD DECLINES IT

CANNOT ACCEPT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S SUBSCRIPTION PRESENT.

Ambassador Writes to the London Paper Expressing His Sincere Appreciation of Its Kindness, but States That His Position Inhibits Him from Accepting a Gift from Any King, Prince, or Government—Telegraph Says It Has Accomplished Its Object.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, has written to the Daily Telegraph under date of Saturday, confirming the report cabled to the Associated Press on Saturday that he would decline the proffered Christmas gift intended as a compliment to him and in honor of his efforts to bring about an era of good feeling between the United States and Great Britain.

He has asked the proprietors of the newspaper not to proceed to carry out their "kind and generous proposition" along the lines planned.

He then proceeds to describe the manner in which he first learned of the proposal, on Thursday afternoon, by reading the announcement in the columns of the Telegraph. He says that he was naturally deeply touched and gratified, still more when the following issues of the paper contained so many spontaneous tributes of respect and kind feeling from men of all classes, occupations, and varying degrees of fortune.

Reflection Brings Sober Judgment.

Continuing, he says: "A few hours of reflection here brought me to the sober judgment that holding my present office, invested with its discretion and duties, I should scrupulously respect and obey the spirit as well as the letter of my country's law, written and unwritten, which inhibits any one holding an office of trust or profit under the United States of America from accepting 'without the consent of Congress any present from any King, Prince, or government.'

"The reasons for this inhibition apply with special significance to the representatives of the government abroad."

Mr. Bayard continues his comment, remarking that Republican forms of government require strict and delicate obedience to such principles, so that not even the smell of smoke can lurk in the folds of official garments.

"The ermine of the Judge," says Mr. Bayard, "should not be more stainless than the robe of the law-giver, nor that of the legislator than that of the executive officer.

"The patriotic and admirable intent of your influential journal has been surely accomplished, for it has evoked such expressions of widespread sympathy and approval, as, like the breath of the ocean, will fill the sails of two great ships of state as they are borne onward by the irresistible currents of our common civilization."

Expresses His Gratification.

Ambassador Bayard concludes with an expression of sincere gratitude, and says that "while I live I will not cease to thank the people of these islands for the wholehearted and unstinted welcome and warm hospitality showered upon me and mine. I am sure I serve both countries best when I decide as Ambassador not to receive the valuable and most delightful present proposed."

In an editorial the Telegraph announces that the donations will be returned, and repudiates the charges of "meanness and presumption," but "no regrets for the action taken" are expressed, since such prompt sympathy throughout England and America has been pronounced, as evidenced by the cablegrams received from Frederick R. Coudert, E. L. Godkin, ex-Gov. Flower, Bishop Potter, President Eliot of Harvard University, and others.

In conclusion the Telegraph says editorially:

"If the effort failed of its immediate and innocent purpose, it has gone far enough to prove the sincere good will of the nation towards Ambassador Bayard."

REFUSAL CAUSES GENERAL RELIEF.

Ambassador Is Said to Feel Rather Sore.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Dec. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Ambassador Bayard's refusal to accept the Telegraph's testimonial has caused general relief here. This proposal was intended less as a personal tribute to the Ambassador than as a recognition of the spirit in which he discharged his official duties since, to quote his own letter of refusal, published today, the suggestion was made: "In token of appreciation of my efforts to establish between the two great English-speaking countries relations of unbroken harmony and good will."

In fact the Telegraph made a sad faux pas. Ninety-nine persons out of every hundred admit it. Every one in official and diplomatic circles deplored it. Luckily, the affair is now ended. I merely repeat what a man in the street says in declaring the whole matter looks like an advertising boom on the part of the Telegraph.

Bayard, despite his letter today, is said to feel sore. He may well do so, considering the injury which has been caused him.

DAUNTLESS IS FREE ONCE MORE.

Filibustering Steamer to Make Another Expedition.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The filibustering steamer the Dauntless was released tonight by the Collector of Customs and is now preparing to sail. The ostensible destination of the Dauntless is Ormond, on the east coast of Florida, off which point the schooner Nathan F. Cobb of Rockland, Me., was wrecked yesterday morning. The owner of the Dauntless asserts that it is going on a wrecking expedition, but it is believed that the vessel's real destination is Cuba. It is known that the Cubans have quantities of arms at various points along the east coast, and it is believed that the Dauntless will secure a cargo of munitions and proceed to Cuba. A party of Cubans left here for a point on the east coast tonight, and it is believed they intend to board the Dauntless.

URUGUAYAN REBELLION SUPPRESSED

Consul-General at Baltimore Receives Official News.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6.—Prudencio de Murguiondo, Consul-General of the republic of Uruguay, tonight gave out the following statement regarding the political aspect of affairs in that country:

"In answer to a cablegram sent by me yesterday to the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Relations, requesting information as to the state of revolution in the country, I have received the following reply:

"'Rioters completely defeated. Revolt ended. Situation of government impregnable.
HORDENANA,
"'Minister of Foreign Affairs.'"

MAY DECORATE SARAH BERNHARDT.

Cabinet Considers Proposal to Award Her Insignia of Legion of Honor.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The proposal to award Sarah Bernhardt the insignia of the Legion of Honor was favorably considered by the Cabinet on Saturday, provided the preferential claims of Mlle. Reichemberg as "Doyenne of the Comédie Française" can be arranged for. In the meantime great crowds flock to see "Lorenzaccio."

Is Not Painting an American.

London, Dec. 6.—The report that Lawrence Alma-Tadema was painting a large picture for an American patron, Mr. Tadema informs the Associated Press is without foundation, and the distinguished artist adds: "There are too many of my pictures now in the United States. When they go there they have slipped through my fingers, and I can see them no more."

English Club Is Raided.

London, Dec. 6.—A hundred constables raided the Battenberg club on Goswell road at an early hour on Sunday morning and arrested 150 persons, including many women.

Great Britain's Wheat Crop Large.

London, Dec. 7.—The Times in an article reviewing the official returns finds that the estimated wheat crop of Great Britain is 20,000,000 bushels above that of 1895.

Count Zu Eulenberg Bound for Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Count Zu Eulenberg has started for Berlin to testify in the trial of Maj. von Tausch, the Commissioner of Detective Police, who has been suspended from his duties pending the result of his trial for intriguing against the authorities of the Foreign Office.

Employers Still Refuse to Arbitrate.

London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Hamburg says that a second meeting of employers has reaffirmed the refusal to arbitrate the dockers' strike. This is due to the fact that a guarantee fund of £250,000 has been signed for the protection and assistance of the smaller employers.

Nile Expedition Money Refunded.

Cairo, Dec. 6.—The Egyptian Government has refunded to the Caisse of the Egyptian debt the $2,500,000 advanced for the expenses of the Nile expedition.

May Consent to Naval Credits.

Paris, Dec. 6.—It is expected that the government will consent to naval credits to the amount of $30,000,000.

Duc D'Aumale Is Ill.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The Duc d'Aumale is ill at Chantilly. He is 74 years old.

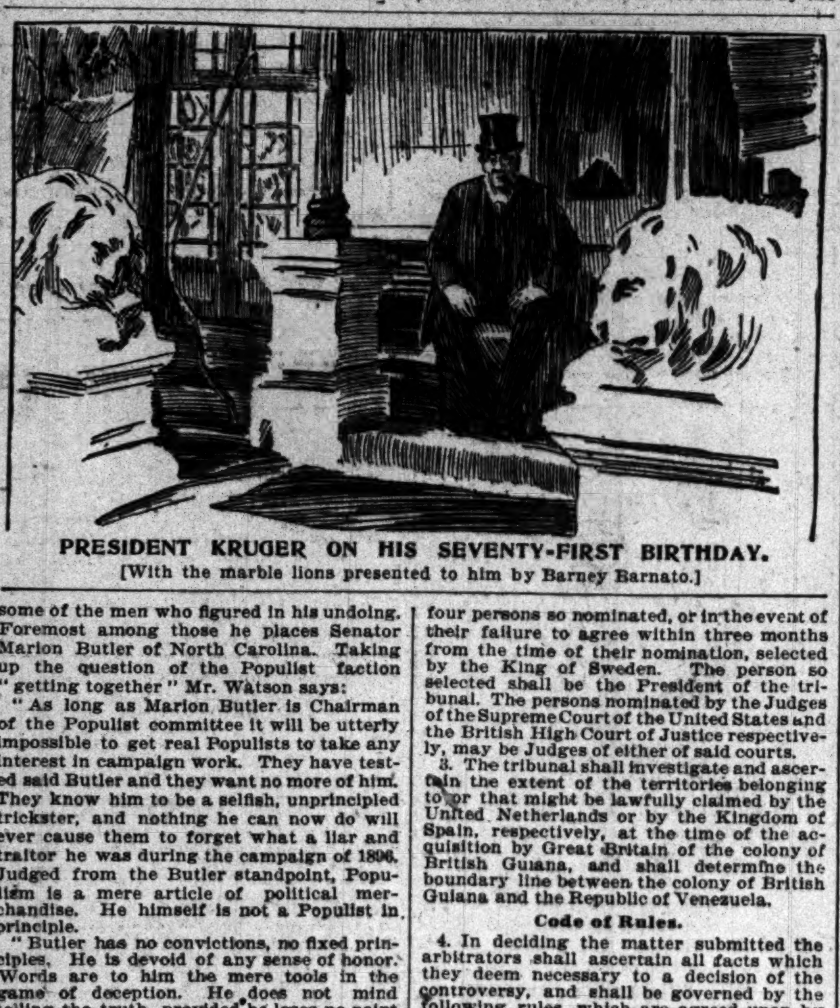
WATSON KEEPS CHEERFULLY AT IT.

Defeated Populist Candidate Still Pounding Away at Senator Butler in His Newspaper.

Thomson, Ga., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Tom Watson is engaged these days in expressing through the medium of signed editorials in his People's party paper his opinions of some of the men who figured in his undoing. Foremost among those he places Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina. Taking up the question of the Populist faction "getting together" Mr. Watson says:

"As long as Marion Butler is Chairman of the Populist committee it will be utterly impossible to get real Populists to take any interest in campaign work. They have tested said Butler and they want no more of him. They know him to be a selfish, unprincipled trickster, and nothing he can now do will ever cause them to forget what a liar and traitor he was during the campaign of 1896. Judged from the Butler standpoint, Populism is a mere article of political merchandise. He himself is not a Populist in principle.

"Butler has no convictions, no fixed principles. He is devoid of any sense of honor. Words are to him the mere tools in the game of deception. He does not mind telling the truth, provided he loses no point in the game by doing so, nor does he mind telling an untruth, even if it yields him nothing more than the casual pleasure of having deceived. We harbor no resentment against Butler. It would be unjust to do so. When a constitutional coward runs away from the battlefield all generous men feel a profound sympathy for the victim of a natural defect of character. In the same way we judge Marion Butler. Nature made him what he is and he cannot help it. To be foxy, double-faced, false of tongue, and treacherous at heart, is natural to him, and when he betrays those who trust him and deceives those who are silly enough to take him at his word he has no more sinned against his nature than does our friend, the William goat, when it fights with horns rather than mouth or feet. Too much Butler hurts us in the nose. Too much Butler limbers us in the regions of our faith. Too much Butler gives us the inclination to look with longing eyes in the direction of the mountains of Hepsidom. This deponent has had enough of Butler to last him a lifetime."



PRESIDENT KRUGER ON HIS SEVENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.
[With the marble lions presented to him by Barney Barnato.]

MILWAUKEE'S FLYING MACHINE SCARE

Strange Looking Kite Causes Much Commotion Among the Inhabitants of the Cream City.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Milwaukee tonight has a sensation similar to that enjoyed by Sacramento two weeks ago. Its people, or at least a considerable portion of them, believe that they saw a flying machine floating over the bay about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

It was first sighted by Herman Nunnemacher, a millionaire who boards at the hotel. He was seated in his room at the Pfister Hotel, and, happening to look out over the lake, he was astounded to see what seemed to be a flying machine floating over the bay high in the air and moving up against the wind. He happened to have a field glass handy, and looking through the same saw something that appeared to him to be a man working the wings of the air craft.

Satisfied that it really was a flying machine he put on his hat and rushed out. When he got on the street he could no longer see it and came back, supposing it had passed over the city on the way to the north pole. Ten minutes later he saw it again. This time he was sure, and dashing down the lobby of the hotel he shouted: "It is there again. It is a flying machine."

He had not returned to the hotel up to a late hour tonight. Hundreds of other people saw the strange sight and are positive that it was a sure-enough flying machine. Men who were in the Lake-Front Park, however, say that two men sent up a strange looking kite without a tail. It had huge wings and the men sent up a number of signals on the wire rope which was used to fly it with. It is one of the kites with which the army has been experimenting for some months.

AFTER A TRAMP WITH BLOODHOUNDS

Sheriff and Citizens Turn Out at Crown Point, Ind.

Crown Point, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Sheriff Ben Hays and his entire force of deputies, including his three bloodhounds and nearly a score of citizens of this city, hunted diligently for three hours for a tramp this afternoon who committed a brutal crime, but on account of darkness was compelled to stop without getting his man. While a 9-year-old daughter of Fred Blumenthal was walking along the roadside the tramp came from the woods and clutched the little child's hair and dragged her for several rods to a secluded spot. The father heard her screams and frightened the tramp away, and, instead of following him, he immediately came to town and notified the Sheriff. In the meantime nearly a hundred infuriated Bohemians had appeared on the scene and spoiled the tramp's tracks for the hounds.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE

Burglar Hailing from Chicago Gets Long Sentence in Ohio.

Bowling Green, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Thomas C. Jones, one of the two Chicago burglars who murdered Officer Baker at North Baltimore last June, was convicted of murder in the second degree. The jury returned its verdict at 10:25 Saturday morning, after having been out twenty-five hours. Fourteen ballots were taken before an agreement was reached. The first ballot stood three for murder in the first degree, eight for second degree, and one for manslaughter. The prisoner, upon hearing the verdict, broke down completely. Defense filed a motion for a new trial.

Student Nichols' Body Is Found.

Albion, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The body of George Nichols, the Albion College student who disappeared a week ago last Wednesday, was found today under the ice in Spectacle Lake with a bullet hole over the right temple.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

DOCUMENT NOW BEFORE THE VENEZUELAN COUNCIL OF STATE.

Provides That an Arbitral Tribunal Shall Be Immediately Appointed to Determine the Boundary Line Between British Guiana and Venezuela—Two Members to Be Chosen by Supreme Court and Two by British High Court of Justice.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Dec. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Following is the text of the final draft of the Guiana-Venezuela boundary treaty, negotiated on behalf of Venezuela by Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, Ambassador Bayard and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, acting as intermediaries, which is now before the Venezuelan Council of State for consideration and approval:

1. An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

2. The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the Judges of the British High Court of Justice and a fifth selected by the four persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by the King of Sweden. The person so selected shall be the President of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the British High Court of Justice respectively, may be Judges of either of said courts.

3. The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might be lawfully claimed by the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Code of Rules.

4. In deciding the matter submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case. The rules are as follows:

1. Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

2. The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting upon any other ground whatever, valid according to existing international law and on any principle of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and are not in contravention to the foregoing rules.

3. In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, and principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

Frederick R. Coudert Approves.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Frederick R. Coudert, member of the United States commission appointed to determine the boundary line between the Republic of Venezuela and the British possessions, said tonight concerning the final terms of the treaty of arbitration:

"The terms of the treaty are much what I had been led to expect. It is briefer than I looked for, but that may make it less liable to debate as to the meaning of clauses.

"So far as I can see it should meet with the approval of the representatives of both Venezuela and Great Britain.

"I had thought that the selection of the arbitrators who are to be from this country would have been left to the President, but the fact that they are to be named by the Judges of the Supreme Court will make no difference. They could be appointed by any honorable person and the result would be the same.

"The treaty is a happy outcome of what at one time threatened to be an unpleasant international complication."

HOW STATESMEN VIEW THE TREATY

Justice Brewer, Senator Lodge, Minister Romero, and Others Approve.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court and member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission said today in discussing the Venezuelan treaty the selection of the King of Sweden as the man to name the fifth member of the court and the fact that that sovereign is thus given the casting vote did not appear unusual to him.

"It is so in all cases in arbitration," said he. "In the case of our fisheries arbitration the third man in that court had the casting vote and cast it against us, thus compelling us to pay several millions of dollars. Such a condition cannot be avoided, for a court composed of even members would probably never reach an agreement."

Senator Lodge—The text of the treaty corroborates the idea of the convention we have had heretofore. It is a very satisfactory treaty, and I understand it is known that it is not only satisfactory to Venezuela, but was to be so before it was signed by Mr. Olney. The fifty-year clause limitation gives Venezuela all the protection it can possibly ask, and I am sure it will come out of the arbitration getting its just rights.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister—Great Britain will win. She will get the fifth arbitrator. I regret exceedingly that among all the lines of boundary claimed by Great Britain one at least had not been selected beyond which the jurisdiction of the tribunal had been fixed. Great Britain has made claims, some extending far west of the Schombergk line, and the treaty cites directly no limitation in that respect. The treaty looks to me, after a casual reading, as a good one and provides for that arbitration to which all enlightened nations resort, and which results in the settlement of disputes unless some overshadowing issue arises which unfortunately leads to war. The contention this matter should be submitted to arbitration is one upon which this government, in the exercise of its friendly offices, has insisted and, I am pleased to say, will protect Venezuela in its rights. It looks to me as though Secretary Olney had been outwitted and outmatched by the British diplomatists. He was probably in a hurry to close the matter up under this administration.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, author of the Venezuelan resolution in the Fifty-third Congress—Treaty not only destroys Venezuela's right and title, but it is an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. The treaty is a scheme to give Great Britain all she claims, even way west of the Schombergk line, and then establish the titles of British squatters to all that is valuable in the rest.

Bogus Money in Michigan.

Decatur, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Counterfeit silver dollars of such perfect workmanship as to almost defy detection are in circulation at South Haven, and the authorities believe the bogus coins are of local manufacture.

HANFORD'S COMPANY IS A BLESSING.

St. Louis Talkers Rejoice Over the Advent of a New Telephone Company.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The competition for the big electric monopolies, which is to be provided by the leading business-men of St. Louis, strikes an answering chord in the breasts of the citizens. For a long time the people have been anxious to escape from the clutches of the telephone and lighting monopolies, but every effort made, every ordinance adopted by the municipal assembly turned out in the end to have been directed by and in the interests of the existing companies. No one dreams of attributing insincerity to the new companies.

The deal is one of the largest ever accomplished in St. Louis and its effects are far-reaching. The combination was made for the avowed purpose of revolutionizing the telephone and general electric business in St. Louis. The local capitalists start out with the announcement that the new telephone company will provide telephones at $36 per year for residences, $50 for physicians, and $60 for business houses. The present telephone rate is $100 per year for the Bell telephone service.

The new company will open general offices next week, and will at once get out and hustle after prospective subscribers. The local capitalists apparently mean business, as they filed their applications for conduit space with the Board of Public Improvements late yesterday afternoon, and also filed four bonds aggregating $140,000 with the Mayor and Council. The bonds were two for $50,000 each under the Keyes conduit bill, and two for $20,000 each under the general wire ordinance. The Mississippi Valley Trust company is security on the bonds.

The organization of the new companies began over a month ago, but so well were the facts guarded that not an inkling of the deal leaked out. The citizens' company and the telephone and telegraph company, as is known, were owned by the Sutter people. Charles Sutter is backed largely by Eastern people, and James H. Parish of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in St. Louis for several weeks representing them.

To Hopkins J. Hanford of Evanston, Ill., is largely due the formation of the new companies. Mr. Hanford quietly slipped into town over a month ago. He has been instrumental in organizing eighty-seven independent telephone exchanges throughout the country, and got together the companies which are at present constructing telephone plants at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Richmond, Va.

Mr. Hanford, after considerable effort, brought the local capitalists together for conference in the directors' room of the Mississippi Valley Trust company about two weeks ago, and, after five hours of earnest discussion of the project, an agreement was reached. The papers of incorporation, applications, bonds, and conduit plans were drawn up as rapidly as possible, and the entire matter brought to a focus yesterday. Mr. Hanford will be general manager of the four companies in the deal.

At present all but about twenty shares of stock in the newly-incorporated companies are nominally held by Messrs. Parish and Hanford. The St. Louis capitalists hold one share apiece in each company, but the rest of the stock, which is held by Messrs. Parish and Hanford as trustees, will be apportioned among the stockholders during the coming week according to the amount subscribed. The par value of the stock is $100 a share, and the checks for the purchase of the securities have already been put up.

The location of the general offices will be decided in a few days, and a meeting will be held on Tuesday to select sites for the telephone exchanges, electric plants, and the other buildings. It is the intention to begin work on the buildings in time to have them ready for use with the completion and equipment of the conduits. The incorporators believe that the plants will be in active operation in about fifteen months.

Hopkins Hanford lives at No. 1501 Maple avenue, Evanston. He is a railroad builder and promoter, with an office in the Marquette Building. He was not at home last night.

WELL KNOWN EDUCATOR PASSES AWAY

Oliver Springstead, Once Financial Agent of Northwestern University, Dies—Other Deaths.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Oliver Springstead, a noted character of this county, died today at his home in Saybrook, aged 70 years. He is a type of the old-time village schoolmaster and had been engaged in educational work in Saybrook and vicinity for nearly forty years. Mr. Springstead for some years held the chair of mathematics in Warrenville Seminary, New York. When he first came to Illinois he was the financial agent of Northwestern University at Evanston. In 1856 he became principal of the public schools at Peru, Ill. Later he was Superintendent of Schools at Lee Center, Ill., and La Salle, Ill. He was a Methodist and a high Mason.

Elihu Granger.

Elihu Granger, an early settler in Chicago, died recently in Scatterwood, Faulk County, in his 95th year. He was born in Westmoreland, N. H., in 1802, and in 1836 came to this city, then a mere hamlet. He was a millwright, and has been credited with building the first flouring mill and the first foundry in Chicago. For years he was an Alderman. His home and property were swept away by the great fire, and then he moved to the farm in Faulk County, where he died.

Mrs. Mary D. Magee.

Mrs. Mary D. Magee, who had been for thirty-nine years a resident of Chicago, died on Saturday at her home, No. 256 Fremont street, at the age of 51 years. She was a member of Wesley M. E. Church and a zealous worker in its charities. She was also a Past Matron, O. E. S. She married in 1863 Charles D. Magee, who, with three sons—John E., Albert M., and Charles D. Magee Jr.—survives her. The funeral will be from Wesley M. E. Church at 10 a. m. tomorrow, the Rev. A. M. White and the Rev. William Fawcett officiating.

Judge William Henderson.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Judge William Henderson of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, dropped dead at his home late last night. Heart failure was the cause assigned by the physicians. Judge Henderson was born Dec. 4, 1826, at Tully, Onondaga County. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1875 was appointed by Gov. Tilden to the County Court Judgeship and later to the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District. Since his retirement from the bench in 1877 he has practiced law at Randolph.

Ballister F. Horton.

Ballister F. Horton died on Saturday at his home, No. 3135 Forest avenue. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1 p. m. today, the Rev. W. F. Irwin of the Fifth Presbyterian Church officiating. Mr. Horton was a veteran of the war of the rebellion and was a member of Columbia Post, G. A. R. He came to Chicago in 1868, engaging in the wholesale hat and cap trade. He was connected with the house of Keith Bros. & Co. at the time of his death.

Henry Fell Pease.

London, Dec. 6.—Henry Fell Pease, Liberal member of Parliament for the Cleveland Division of the North Riding of Yorkshire, is dead. Mr. Pease was President of the National Liberal Federation from 1881 to 1883, and had sat for the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire since 1885.

Mrs. Lucinda Barnes.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lucinda Barnes, one of the early settlers of McLean County, died this morning, aged 81. She was a native of Little Falls, N. Y., and had lived here since 1853. She was the widow of Calvin Barnes, one of the most extensive landowners of the county.

The Rev. M. C. Bowlin.

Kirkwood, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. M. C. Bowlin, former Presiding Elder for the Galesburg Methodist Episcopal district, died at his home here today of consumption.

Emil Wolff.

Stuttgart, Dec. 6.—Emil Wolff, professor of chemistry, is dead.

M. Gressot.

Paris, Dec. 6.—M. Gressot is dead.

Killed by a Horse.

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Orin Robbins of Plano had his brains kicked out by a horse in this city this afternoon.

POLICE FOR THE CHURCH

ST. ADELBERT'S ORGANIZES A FORCE FOR FIGHTING PURPOSES.

Twelve Able Bodied Men Are Ready to Meet the Onslaughts of Independents and Application Is Made to the City Authorities for Supplementary Protection—Recalcitrants Meet at Pulaski Hall and Prepare for a Demonstration.

St. Adelbert's Polish Catholic Church yesterday perfected the organization of an interior corps of police, twelve in number, but subject to expansion, with Josef Thomas at their head. Further, the church has applied to the city to have a patrol box installed at Seventeenth and Paulina streets, open to emergency use.

In taking this double precaution the members are following the motto: "In time of peace prepare for war." The unwonted activity in the church is all due to the fact that a movement to form an independent Catholic church in the St. Adelbert's parish, which has been on foot for some time, is soon to come to a head. Trouble is anticipated.

A meeting of St. Adelbert leaders was held yesterday, the sequel of a mass-meeting held in Pulaski Hall on Saturday evening, when the parish roll of the proposed independent church was formed.

Mass-Meeting of Independents.

At the meeting held in Pulaski Hall on Saturday evening about 300 persons were present. Of these, according to a report made by a representative of the Polish Catholic Union who was present, 102 signed the parish roll, the remainder leaving the hall. The Independents at that meeting rented for a period of six months an old church building, Nos. 684 and 686 West Seventeenth street, owned by Stefan Napieralski, the head of the Independent movement, at $125 a month. They have purchased an old building, formerly a Methodist church, at Twentieth street and Ashland avenue, but of which they cannot assume possession until June, as the Board of Education has a lease on the property.

Stefan Napieralski has associated with him on the independent committee Alfons Dziadul, J. Deptulski, John Plywaczyk, Joseph Dziebrowski, A. Zegzda, William Haremski, K. Kosturski, G. Gronkiewicz, A. Stefanowicz, J. Szydlowski, and others.

Aims of the Recalcitrants.

Mr. Napieralski spoke guardedly of the movement last evening. He said the purpose of the independents was to assert the right of a Polish church, while remaining under ecclesiastical control of the See of Rome, to manage its own financial affairs without the intervention of the Bishop or Archbishop of the diocese to which it might belong. He said the movement was growing to a national movement among the Polish Catholics of America, and there were already eleven churches in America which had come out as independent churches. He acknowledged it was the intention of the independents to consecrate to holy uses the church building in Seventeenth street next Sunday, and said the Rev. Father Anthony Kozlowski of All Saints' Church would take part.

He will be assisted by Father Radziszewski and Father Jakimowicz and Bishop Kaminski of Buffalo. All the priests mentioned are under the ban of the church for their action in leading independent movements here or in other places.

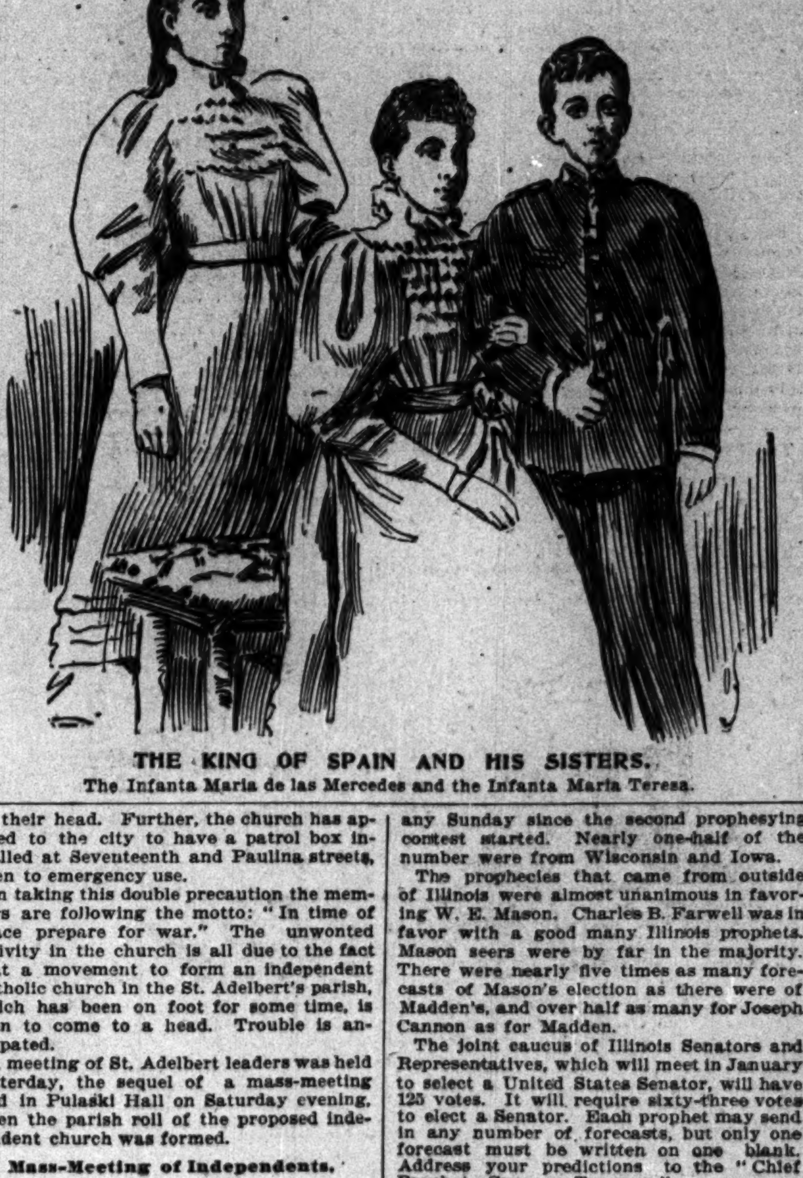
Dispute as to Finances.

Mr. Napieralski claimed last evening there was reason to believe that the money paid into the coffers of St. Adelbert's parish during the last twenty-five years has not all been wisely expended.

The representative of the church who attended the meeting on Saturday evening reported to President Clemens Belinski of the Polish Catholic Union that speakers there accused the Bishop and Archbishop of the diocese of being thieves and misappropriating the money raised by the church.

The independent movement contemplates the establishment of churches in the parishes of St. Stanislaus Church and St. Mary's Church at Noble and Ingraham streets and at Thirty-third and Laurel streets, respectively.

It is planned to hold the next meeting of the independents of St. Adelbert's Parish in their newly rented building at Nos. 684-686 West Seventeenth street next Thursday evening.



THE KING OF SPAIN AND HIS SISTERS.
The Infanta Maria de las Mercedes and the Infanta Maria Teresa.

SIGHTSEERS VISIT CHIPPEWA FALLS

Thousands of Visitors Witness the Recent Damage by Floods.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Dec. 6.—Sightseers to the number of 2,000 visited Chippewa Falls today for the purpose of viewing the immense ice gorges. The visitors came from all the towns on the Central road between this city and Medford, and from Minneapolis and St. Paul two trainloads of excursionists arrived at 10 o'clock, and the city was thronged with a crowd of strangers.

During the night the flood receded rapidly, and a fall of four feet is recorded on the gauge near the C. L. and B. company's mill. The town is comparatively dry within ten feet of the river banks.

Scores of laborers were put to work early in the morning, and by night most of the streets were in shape for travel and a greater part of the stores were again ready for occupancy.

SAD STORY OF A KEROSENE LAMP.

Explodes Under a Buggy Seat and Destruction Follows.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—William Van Cleef, a farmer of Smith County, Kas., a few days ago fixed a kerosene lamp under his buggy seat to furnish warmth for himself and wife on a fifteen-mile trip across the prairie. They had gone only a short distance when the lamp exploded, setting fire to the vehicle. In the excitement the team ran away, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleef out and scattering flames for a mile. The man and woman escaped injury, but 100 tons of hay were destroyed by fire and one of the horses was so badly frightened that it ran itself to death.

Young Woman Commits Suicide.

Hartford City, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Gable, 26 years old, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting herself in the head. She had just recovered from typhoid-fever and was despondent. She was the daughter of Capt. Alex. Gable of this city, and well known and highly esteemed.

WORK OF THE PROPHETS.

Forty dollars in cash is offered by The Tribune as a first prize for the most accurate prophecy of the deciding vote of the Republican joint Assembly caucus which early in January will select a successor to Senator John M. Palmer. A second cash prize of $20 also is offered, a third cash prize of $10, and six cash prizes of $5 each. Besides the $100 in cash, 500 gold and enamel prophets' buttons, the insignia of the new Order of Prophets, will be distributed as prizes.

More Senatorial forecasts were received yesterday by the Chief Prophet than on any Sunday since the second prophesying contest started. Nearly one-half of the number were from Wisconsin and Iowa.

The prophecies that came from outside of Illinois were almost unanimous in favoring W. E. Mason. Charles B. Farwell was in favor with a good many Illinois prophets. Mason seers were by far in the majority. There were nearly five times as many forecasts of Mason's election as there were of Madden's, and over half as many for Joseph Cannon as for Madden.

The joint caucus of Illinois Senators and Representatives, which will meet in January to select a United States Senator, will have 125 votes. It will require sixty-three votes to elect a Senator. Each prophet may send in any number of forecasts, but only one forecast must be written on one blank. Address your predictions to the "Chief Prophet, CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

This is the prophet's blank:

Senatorial Prophecy Blank.

Dec. 7, 1896.

I prophesy the decisive caucus vote received by:

....

the successful caucus candidate for United States Senator in the Republican legislative caucus to choose a candidate to succeed J. M. Palmer, will be..........

Name..........................

Street and No..................

City..........................

PEOPLE'S VOTE FOR THE SENATOR.

E. S. Conway Forges Still Farther Ahead in the Contest.

John M. Smyth as a Senatorial candidate of the people advanced one step toward the head of the list yesterday and E. S. Conway, at the head of the list of candidates, made large gains and increased the difference in votes between himself and William E. Mason. There were no other changes in position.

The vote stands:

E. S. Conway	7,305	E. G. Adams	270
W. E. Mason	6,682	G. R. Peck	266
G. E. White	586	T. Cratty	208
A. H. Revell	445	Joseph Robbins	171
R. R. Hitt	364	W. J. Calhoun	156
M. B. Madden	335	C. E. Fuller	110
J. M. Longenecker	317	J. M. Smyth	60
G. E. Corey	302	W. T. Johnson	51
H. S. Robbins	272	C. E. Carr	37

A successor to Senator John M. Palmer will be elected by the Illinois General Assembly early in January. As the Republicans have a majority of the votes, the successor is certain to be a Republican. Already a number of candidates are being mentioned for the position. If you have any choice as to who the Senator shall be, and wish to make it count publicly, cut out the Senatorial ballot in THE TRIBUNE, fill the blanks with the name of the candidate you prefer, and your own name and address, and send it to the "Senatorial Editor, Chicago Tribune."

This is the ballot:

Dec. 7, 1896.

I favor the nomination of

....

as United States Senator for Illinois.

Name..........................

Street and No..................

City..........................

FIRE LOSSES OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Delavan, Ill., Suffers a Loss of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Delavan, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Last evening fire destroyed Phillips' Hall, the oldest brick building in Delavan, owned by C. W. Greene. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

Eau Claire, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Fire in T. A. Johnson & Co.'s dry goods store this morning damaged the building $1,200 and the stock $4,000; fully insured.

Shaw, Miss., Dec. 6. — Twenty-one store buildings and five dwellings were burned to the ground this morning, entailing a loss of about $60,000 or $75,000, with partial insurance. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries.

Surveyor Frozen to Death.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Alfred White, member of a government surveying party, which was recently compelled to suspend work on the Rainey River in Northern Minnesota, has been frozen to death. White fell through the ice and was left behind by the rest of the party. The weather became colder and White perished, his body being found today.

TO SCAN MARS FOR MEN.

PERCIVAL LOWELL ON THE WAY TO HIS MEXICAN OBSERVATORY.

Talks of Elaborate Preparations for Continuing His Researches as to the Inhabitability of the Planet and for Further Investigating Mercury and Venus—Distinguished Scientists in His Party—Corroborative Results of His Observations Last Summer.

Percival Lowell of Boston, whose astronomical researches with reference to the inhabitability of the planet Mars have commanded wide attention, registered at the Auditorium Annex yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lowell will leave this evening for the City of Mexico, near which he has erected an observatory. He made elaborate plans for continuing his researches in this direction, as well as with reference to the planets Mercury and Venus, concerning which he made valuable discoveries last summer at Flagstaff, Ari.

He will have with him in Mexico a distinguished party of scientific men, and it is the purpose to continue the investigations in that country for at least two years if the climatic conditions prove favorable. In the party are A. E. Douglass of Boston, who is prominently known in the scientific world in connection with his work at Arequipa, Peru, in the interest of Harvard College. Dr. J. J. See, formerly of the Chicago University, will also be in the party, as well as W. A. Cogshall of Michigan and E. A. Drew of Wisconsin, both of whom are prominent in astronomical work.

In Love with the Stars.

Mr. Lowell is not connected with any college or institution of learning and pursues his investigations purely from a love of scientific research. He is possessed of abundant wealth and uses it with lavish hand in providing himself with the best scientific instruments. In his baggage are two twenty-four-inch lenses for the large telescope which he had made for his particular work, and he guards them with the most jealous care.

His observatory, which was made in this country piece by piece and shipped to Mexico, in located in the suburb of Tacubaya, three and a half miles from the City of Mexico, where a foundation was prepared for it in advance. He will use the telescope which he employed to such good purpose at Flagstaff last summer.

"Our investigations will be on the same line as at Flagstaff," he said, "but they will be broadened somewhat, and it is our purpose eventually to take account of all the planets. The results we achieved at Flagstaff were eminently satisfactory, and we are hopeful of adding materially to the information we obtained there."

Sure of the Martian Man.

Speaking of his investigations concerning Mars, he said he was becoming more and more satisfied that the planet was inhabited, probably not by people resembling those on this planet, for the reason that the air of Mars is much thinner than that about the earth and its denizens would require lungs different from those possessed by people on the earth. The physical characteristics of the latter are, he said, largely a matter of cosmic accident, and accordingly the Martian man may differ widely from the man of this earth in appearance and yet be possessed of greater intelligence. He said also that the signs of local intelligence upon that planet are becoming more and more apparent.

Speaking of his last summer's observations he said the seasonable changes observable on the planet came just as they had expected and were of the same character as were noticed at Flagstaff the previous year. This he regards as most important, as corroborating the theory that the changes noticed are due to change of seasons. The double canals, for instance, he said, came out at the same time as in 1894 and as they expected they would, and agreed strikingly with the map made at that time.

Due to Vegetation.

What was seen, he said, was probably the vegetation along the canals, as the strips of water in the channels were probably too narrow to be seen from the earth, and therefore if the changes observed were seasonable changes, they must have been due to changes in the vegetation, which would be more visible at certain seasons than others.

He said the north polar cap of Mars was also most thoroughly observed, and was found to be in general similar to the corresponding region on the earth, with such differences only as the general physical characteristics of the two planets would naturally bring about.

With reference to Venus and Mercury, he said important discoveries had been made. They had made definite determination of the physical characteristics of the two planets, the results furnishing further proof of the tidal action in the solar system, the moon hitherto having been the only example in point.

Dr. See had also discovered a great many double stars, he said.

Mr. Lowell is sanguine that good results will follow the investigations to be made in Mexico, and he has provided the party with every appliance likely to add to the scope and thoroughness of the work.

TROUBLES IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Henry W. Price, a Rockford Capitalist, Calls a Meeting of Creditors to Ask for Extensions.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Much surprise is occasioned in business circles by the announcement that H. W. Price, President of the Price Glove company, is in financial straits. He has called a meeting of his creditors for Dec. 15, when he will ask for extensions on his outstanding paper. Mr. Price is at the head of several large industries and has been accredited with being one of the wealthiest men in the city. He is also noted for his generosity and public spirit. His financial troubles date back to the local real estate boom several years ago, in which he lost considerable money. He lost $51,000 in the Rockford Watch company, and has $31,000 in the Rockford City railway company, a concern which has never made any money. Mr. Price has secured his home creditors, having paid out $60,000 since Nov. 1. In the last week he has given mortgages aggregating $32,000 on his city property. If he is not pressed by his outside creditors he is confident he can weather the storm.

WIVES COME CHEAP IN GEORGIA.

Martin Doolan Transfers His Spouse to Frank Salter for Twenty-five Cents.

Camilla, Ga., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A good-looking white woman, who says her name is Mrs. Frank Salter, came to town today to find out her matrimonial status. Her story is an interesting one. Up to ten days ago she was the wife of Martin Doolan, a well-known turpentine operator. She and her husband quarreled over Salter, who was a boarder in their family, and the result was that Doolan sold his wife to Salter for a quarter of a dollar.

The transfer was regularly made, and since then the woman has been living with Salter. She became uncertain about her matrimonial condition and came to town to consult lawyers. She says she thought the 25-cent transfer was a divorce.

NOVEL BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Mrs. Ella Sykes Alleges Her Former Husband Agreed to Marry Her Again.

Terra Haute, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ella Sykes yesterday brought suit for breach of promise against her former husband, Frederick Hibberly, a retired farmer, who is wealthy. They were married a year ago and soon after were divorced, the wife taking the name of a former husband. He is 55 years of age and she 35. Some months ago they were reconciled and she alleges in her complaint that he promised to marry her again, but now refuses to do so. She asks for $10,000 damages. They came here from Vermilion County, where they were first married.

Burglar Has Luck.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—This morning W. H. Ballard, residing on College avenue, found that a burglar had plundered his house and gotten $250 in money, a watch, and overcoat. The thief had written in chalk upon the back door: "I was in luck here."

EAST

POWERS WINS THE FRAY.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

All the Other Offices Are Filled by Silver Men—John C. Schubert, the Alderman's Opponent, Does Not Come to the Meeting—Gold Men Charge Ballot-Box Stuffing and Other Things — Incumbent-Elect Forecasts Political Probabilities.

Ald. John Powers was elected President of the Cook County Democracy yesterday. He headed the gold ticket. All the other winners at the annual balloting were silver men. Their candidate for President, John C. Schubert, was the only white metal advocate defeated.

Certain members of the defeated faction hinted that Powers had "sold out" to the enemy and that the ballot box had been stuffed. They said only 124 votes had been cast, while the report given to newspaper reporters, showing the election of Powers, made the total vote 230.

When the ballots were being counted it is said one of the gold members protested, but was told to "keep his mouth shut."

According to the leaders of the defeated faction, Capt. Farrell, Robert E. Burke, and Benjamin Mitchell had absolute control of the election and ran things to suit themselves.

There was a star chamber session of the Executive committee on Saturday night at which, it is said, the alleged plan of operation was outlined. Ald. Powers, it is said, was the only gold man present.

One of the silver men admitted last night that fewer than 200 votes were cast, but he said Powers had the majority.

The Ticket Elected.

The following is a complete list of the officers declared elected:

President..........JOHN POWERS
Vice-President, South Side..WILLIAM E. QUINN
Vice-President, North Side..ROBERT E. BURKE
Vice-President, West Side..........M. A. LA BUY
Recording Secretary..........JAMES J. GRAY
Financial Secretary..........A. J. SABATH
Treasurer..........WILLIAM J. FORTUNE
Marshal..........JAMES H. FARRELL
Chairman Executive committee..........
MILES J. DEVINE
Members Executive committee, North Side—
JOHN H. SULLIVAN,
HENRY G. HERBERT,
PEYTON E. SHIRLEY.
Members Executive committee, South Side—
JAMES CUMMINGS,
SOL. VAN PRAAG,
WM. J. O'BRIEN.
Members Executive committee, West Side—
MILES J. DEVINE,
JAMES R. PYNE,
JOHN H. DULLARD,
D. G. MOORE.
Members Executive committee, Country Towns—
THOMAS KERWIN,
T. J. POWERS.
Quartermaster..........DENNIS GALVIN
Assistant Quartermaster......JOHN J. HOEGER
Sergeant-at-Arms..........AUGUST SCHWEIM

Schubert Is Not Present.

It was apparently understood that Powers would win and Schubert, Ald. Powers' opponent, did not attend the meeting at all. Powers was on hand when the polls opened at 2 p. m. and he staid until the count was over. He had a big crowd working for him. Senator William J. O'Brien, his business partner, was placed on the regular ticket, as was Sol Van Praag, but both were working for Powers and all the others on the independent ticket.

James J. Gray and A. J. Sabath had no opposition for the positions of Recording Secretary and Financial Secretary, and no one cared to stand against Capt. James H. Farrell for the place of Marshal.

Among those present who made the trip from Chicago to Indianapolis were observed Fred Gaulter, J. J. Flynn, Charles Oakley, Joseph Niehoff, John Brown, and James Cullen. If they had on any sackcloth and ashes it is not visible to the naked eye.

The contest brought in considerable money. Nearly every member of the organization was delinquent in dues from $3 to $33, William J. Fitzgerald having to pay the latter amount before he was allowed to deposit his ballot. A great many members did not or could not produce the necessary funds, and there was not a great deal forthcoming from friends of the silver candidates. The club took in, however, easily over $500.

Among the most widely known of those present were: M. C. McDonald, Justice M. A. La Buy, M. T. O'Connor, John H. Sullivan, Representative-elect Benjamin Mitchell, M. J. Hyland, R. E. Burke, J. J. McCarthy, Robert Cowdrey, who ran for President of the United States on a Socialist ticket in 1892, Nicholas Wallen, Paul Dasso, and Stephen D. May.

Views of Ald. Powers.

Ald. John J. Powers, the President-elect, wore his honors easily.

"What I have been contending for," he said, "is that the campaign of 1896 is over and it is a long time until the next Presidential election. In the meantime there will be several municipal elections in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and I want to see the party organized in time for the coming contest for Aldermen and Mayor. There is no sense in this organization or the party continuing a useless quarrel over a question that does not in the least concern the city administration.

"For my part, I do not believe the currency question will figure in the next national campaign. It certainly will not if the country enjoys a reasonable measure of prosperity in the meantime. Then, no one can tell what may not happen in the next four years to change political platforms and party situations.

"Even if I had been defeated I am confident there would have been no more foolishness towards the gold men. Those charges against Joseph Niehoff and Charlie Oakley were extremely silly and I have no idea they will be pushed."

Everybody seemed to deprecate the action against Oakley yesterday. The charges are still pending.

HINRICHSEN ALLUDES TO ALTGELD.

Denies That the Governor Is a Political Wire-Puller.

"Buck" Hinrichsen registered at the Sherman House yesterday, making his first visit since election. He said his trip had no political significance, but he had a long consultation with Theodore Nelson, who hopes to succeed himself as Secretary of the State Central committee at the election to be held next month.

Concerning the Chairmanship of the committee, he said he had not made up his mind whether he wanted the place or not, as it was under existing circumstances a rather thankless and unprofitable job.

Anent the report that Gov. Altgeld was after the place he said:

"I certainly know nothing of any such movement and I believe I should if there was anything to it. There is a general idea that the Governor is a politician. This is a mistake. He cares nothing for the details of politics and only once during the campaign attended a meeting of the State Central committee. He never mixed in with the management of the campaign, leaving it entirely to the committee.

"I heard some talk of a change in the Chairmanship of the committee, but those mentioned for the place have not been members of the committee. I am aware there are some in the committee who are not entirely friendly to me, but I am not anxious for the place. If I am wanted to serve again I may possibly decide to do so, but I should vote for any good man named for the place."

Regarding the Republican Senatorial contest he expressed the opinion that if there was a break from Madden the prize would go either to Hitt or Littler, the latter of whom, he said, would be found to have considerable strength. He knew, he said, of several members of the General Assembly who were out for him. Whichever way Tanner moved in the matter, he said, would determine the result.

PETITION BY ANTI-MADDEN MEN.

Seeking Signers for a Protest Against His Senatorial Candidacy.

The anti-Madden forces in the Republican party are circulating a petition among club men and in business and professional circles seeking signers for a protest against the candidacy of the Fourth Ward Alderman for the United States Senate.

It was started in the Union League club by Charles Truax, and pledged signers to become members of a committee to manage the fight against the Alderman. About fifty signers are said to have been obtained.

Those who put their names to the paper set about making plans for their fight. It was agreed to call a public meeting for the middle of December to go on record against Mr. Madden's ambition. Ten men, it is said, will be billed to speak each ten minutes.

While Mr. Truax was circulating his petition for signers against Mr. Madden's candidacy, Daniel F. Crilly, the Fourth Ward contractor, dropped into the Union League with a document of his own favoring the Madden boom. Wholly unsuspecting how large a share of the club's noon discussion the Senatorial fight had that day occasioned by reason of the reformers present, Mr. Crilly presented his paper to friends, whom he asked to indorse Mr. Madden.

It is said there was a shock of encounter when the men actively talking against the Fourth Ward Alderman learned what Mr. Crilly was doing. He defended his favorite with vehemence, but, the reform men say, was worsted in the wordy onslaught of the opposing coterie of his fellow clubmen.

It is said by anti-Madden men that their fight will likely be specialized in the country districts, where they think the county man will be weak unless Gov. Tanner comes to his rescue.

ALD. HARLAN SCORES THE MACHINES.

Talks on "Better Municipal Government" to Reform Colored Audience.

Ald. John M. Harlan of the Twenty-second Ward yesterday afternoon addressed a number of "reform" colored citizens at Bethel chapel, Dearborn and Thirtieth streets. Mr. Harlan discoursed on "Better Municipal Government," and attacked the machine politics of the county and city.

"Corruption in every department," he said, "is so flagrantly near the surface that no X rays are required to find it out. Public officials themselves shamelessly and openly admit these practices. Any corporation can secure the assent of a majority of property-owners to any proposition.

"The fountains of our municipal government—the primaries—flow from the saloons, and at the polls voters are only given a choice of evils. All public officers are the slaves of the cliques which have nominated them."

PERMANENT FUSION FOR KANSAS.

Gov.-Elect Leedy Wants to Build Up a New Party.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—John W. Leedy, the newly-elected Populist Governor of Kansas, advocates the organization of a new political party in this State, to be composed of the Populists, Popocrats, and free silver Republicans, the three parties which formed an alliance and gave the State to Bryan at the election. Leedy's idea is to have a convention made up of delegates from each of the parties and unite the forces under one name. He says that Populists, Popocrats, and silver Republicans are fighting for the same cause, and believes that a complete union of the allies would prevent Kansas from going back into the Republican column. Leedy announces that, with the view of carrying out this idea, the 500 offices which will be at his disposal on the second Monday in January will be divided equally among the members of the parties he seeks to unite. He is not particular about the name of the new party. He urges that the work of organization be commenced at once, in order that the new party may be fully equipped for the campaign two years hence.

POLITICS IN THE DRAINAGE BOARD.

Trustees Jones, Braden, and Kelly Expected from Hot Springs Tonight.

Drainage Trustees Alexander J. Jones, Joseph C. Braden, and Thomas Kelly took a trip to Hot Springs, Ark., just after the deposing of Treasurer Stone and Attorney Wilson, and they are there yet. It is said they have held several consultations over plans for the annual meeting tomorrow. Sensational developments are looked for on that occasion in addition to the dethronement of B. A. Eckhart and the election as President of Thomas Kelly. The Trustees will return from Hot Springs tonight or tomorrow.

KEEP McKINLEY FROM CHURCH.

Callers Interfere with the President-Elect's Regular Habits.

Canton, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Except for a short drive this morning about the city, Maj. and Mrs. McKinley did not leave the house today. The Major had intended to go to church as usual, but was detained by a number of callers about the hour of service. Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland came down on the morning train, spent the day at the house, and will remain until tomorrow. A number of people passing through Canton stopped over between trains to greet the President-elect and wife. G. J. Correy, who had charge of the Bureau of Commercial Travelers in Chicago headquarters, came here for the day, and had a pleasant visit with Maj. McKinley.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Complete Returns by Counties as Filed with Secretary of State.

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The State canvass of the vote of North Dakota has not yet been made, but the returns are all in the hands of the Secretary of State. They show that the total vote of the State was 46,939, of which McKinley received 26,178, Bryan 20,421, Levering 340. McKinley's plurality, 5,757. There were no Palmer, Middle-of-the-Road, or Socialist Electors in the State. The result on Electors was as follows:

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Levering.
Barnes	986	977	24
Benson	549	227	7
Billings	78	27	1
Bottineau	369	389	5
Burleigh	729	338	3
Cass	3,050	2,089	48
Cavalier	730	1,158	12
Dickey	619	587	6
Eddy	213	174	...
Emmons	300	168	3
Foster	213	138	...
Grand Forks	2,432	1,893	40
Griggs	318	360	7
Kidder	176	104	...
La Moure	460	401	2
Logan	70	25	...
McHenry	217	166	1
McIntosh	336	66	...
McLean	124	79	...
Mercer	125	50	...
Morton	752	393	3
Nelson	513	488	...
Oliver	59	58	...
Pembina	1,687	1,807	52
Pierce	222	75	1
Ramsey	869	665	12
Ransom	766	579	11
Richland	1,843	1,160	12
Rolette	306	331	8
Sargent	587	636	4
Stark	630	216	2
Steele	572	322	7
Stutsman	705	578	12
Towner	205	296	...
Traill	1,673	674	20
Walsh	1,707	2,134	22
Ward	299	193	4
Wells	584	317	8
Williams	103	83	1
Totals	26,178	20,421	340

NORTHCOTT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Lieutenant-Governor-Elect Selects W. W. Lowis, a Greenville Editor.

Greenville, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—W. A. Northcott, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, has selected W. W. Lowis, editor of the Greenville Advocate, as his private secretary at Springfield. Mr. Lowis has been President of the Illinois Press Association.

SILVER PAPER FOR LOUISVILLE.

Stock to Be Raised by the Popocratic County Committees.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The prospectus of a new Louisville silver daily paper has been issued. The stock is to be raised by the Popocratic County committees in proportion to the vote in November.

ILLNESS DETAINS SENATOR ALLISON.

He Is Slightly Better, but Cannot Go to Washington for Some Days.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Senator Allison has been seriously ill more than a week, but is reported somewhat better today. He will not be able to leave for Washington for a week or ten days.

GO INTO OFFICE TODAY.

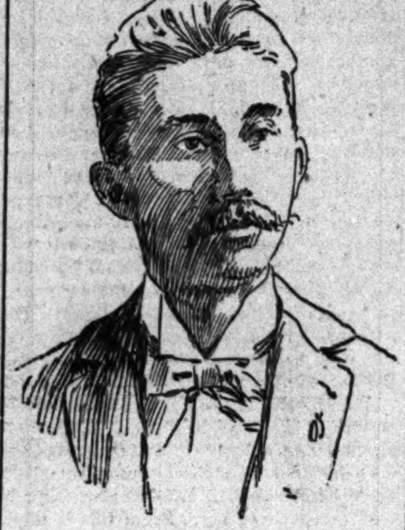
MEN WHO TAKE THE HELM IN COOK COUNTY FOR FOUR YEARS.

Eight Will Be Inducted Besides Seven Commissioners — Daniel D. Healy Alone Succeeds Himself — New State's-Attorney, Coroner, Recorder, and Surveyor, with Three Clerks of Courts—All Will Find Clean Desks —Sketches of the Incumbents.

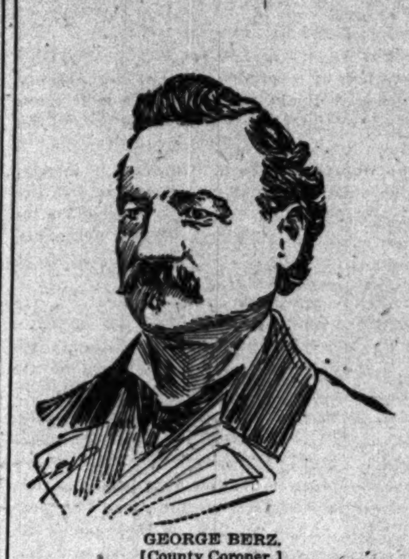
Cook County's new officials, chosen at the last election for terms of four years each, will be duly installed today. The outgoing officials have been busy for several weeks preparing for their successors, and the latter will find clean desks awaiting them.

Of the incoming officials are:

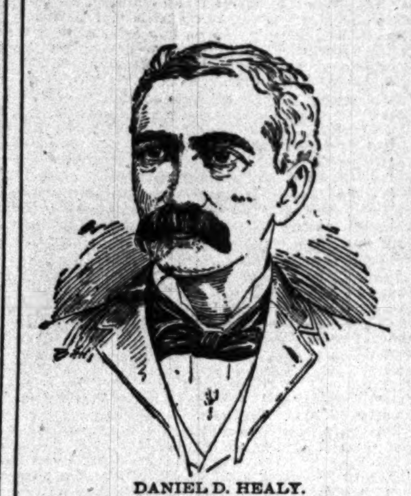
COUNTY OFFICIALS WHO TAKE HOLD TODAY.



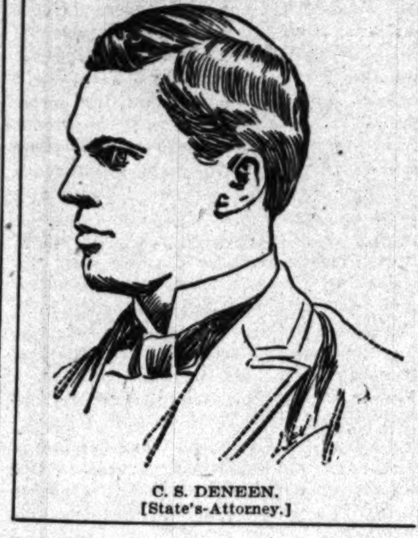
R. M. SIMON.
[County Recorder.]



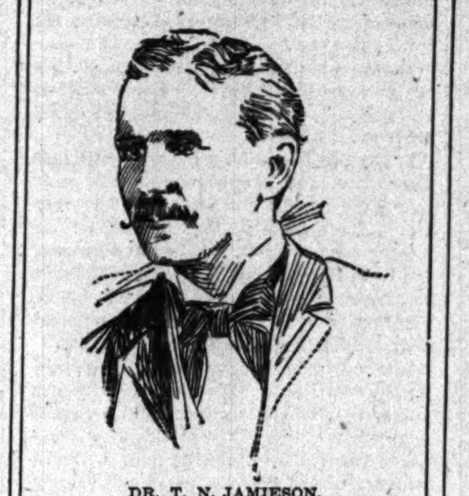
GEORGE BERZ.
[County Coroner.]



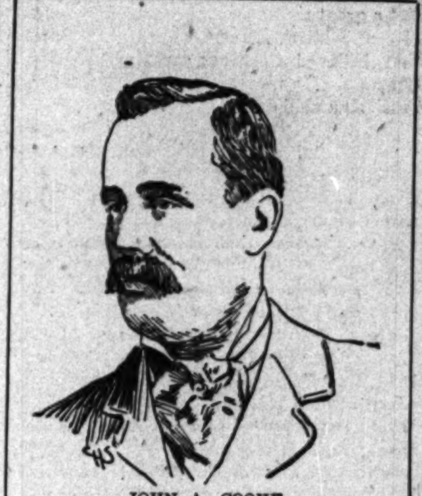
DANIEL D. HEALY.
[President County Board.]



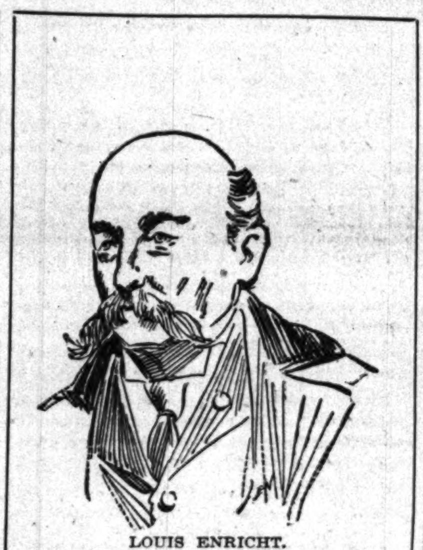
C. S. DENEEN.
[State's-Attorney.]



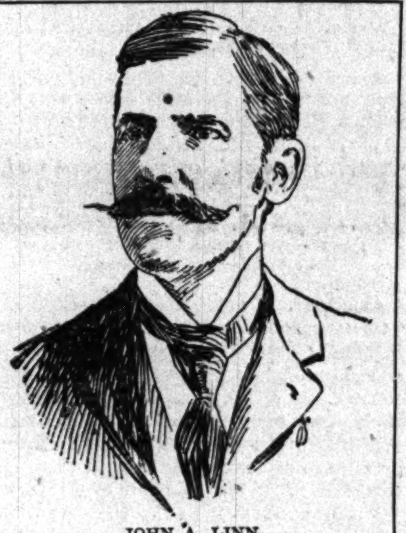
DR. T. N. JAMIESON.
[Clerk Appellate Court.]



JOHN A. COOKE.
[Clerk Circuit Court.]



LOUIS ENRICHT.
[County Surveyor.]



JOHN A. LINN.
[Clerk Superior Court.]

State's-Attorney—Charles S. Deneen, vice Jacob J. Kern.

Coroner—George Berz, vice James McHale.

Surveyor—Louis Enricht, vice George C. Waterman.

County Recorder—R. M. Simon, vice Samuel B. Chase.

Clerk Appellate Court—Dr. T. N. Jamieson, vice Thomas G. McElligott.

Clerk Circuit Court—John A. Cooke, vice Frank J. Gaulter.

Clerk Superior Court—John A. Linn, vice Stephen D. Griffiin.

President County Board—Daniel D. Healy, succeeds himself.

The new County Board is composed of the following members:

Daniel D. Healy,
E. H. Wright,
M. A. Garrett,
J. C. Irwin,
L. H. Mack,
O. D. Allen,
George D. Unold,
George Struckman,
Nicholas Petrie,
Thomas Hogan,
Addison Ballard,
Fred C. Schuen,
F. E. Erickson,
J. M. Munn,
H. J. Beer.

The retiring Commissioners are:

Charles Burmeister,
Theodore Jones,
Gustav W. Kunstman,
John Ritter,
John A. Linn,
Thomas J. McNichols,
David Martin.

Incoming State's-Attorney.

Charles S. Deneen, State's-Attorney for the next four years, is a native Illinoisan and comes from St. Clair County. His father was a professor in McKendree College, and Mr. Deneen is a graduate of that institution. He is 33 years of age and came to Chicago twelve years ago and engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the firm of Blanke, Chytraus & Deneen. Four years ago he went to the Legislature and later was appointed to the important position of attorney for the Chicago Sanitary District.

His family is one of the oldest in the State, his grandfather being a member of the constitutional convention.

Mr. Deneen had the honor of receiving the largest vote ever cast for any official of Cook County, and is popular because of his personal qualities.

George Berz.

George Berz, who will succeed Coroner McHale as the highest peace officer in the county, is a German. He came to America with his parents forty-nine years ago, when he was 3 years old. He lived in Kentucky until the outbreak of the civil war. At the age of 16 he joined the first Kentucky Union regiment. He was discharged after the battle of Shiloh because of serious wounds received in the engagement.

Mr. Berz came to Chicago in 1875 and went into the hotel business. His last venture in that line was the Washington Hotel, Madison and Canal streets.

He was West Division Postmaster under President Harrison. For three years he was a Deputy Sheriff.

Louis Enricht.

Louis Enricht, who will handle the Surveyor's chains for the four coming years, is a civil engineer with the firm of Hill & Enricht, in the Chamber of Commerce. He is a German, 45 years old, and has been identified with important engineering work on the Drainage Canal. He resides on the West Side.

Robert M. Simon.

Robert M. Simon, the new Recorder, resides in the Twenty-third Ward, and when nominated held the office of Deputy County Clerk. He was born in Chicago thirty years ago, was educated in the city schools, and graduated from the Lake View High School in 1883. He was Assistant Chief Clerk of the County Court during Henry Wulff's term as County Clerk. In the spring of 1895 he was elected Assessor of the Town of Lake View by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for the office.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson, who takes charge of the Clerkship of the Appellate Court, is one of the best-known politicians in the county. He was born in Durham, Ont., forty-eight years ago. He came to Chicago in early life and for a time was clerk in Sargent's drug store. Afterward, becoming a full-fledged pharmacist, he engaged in business on his own account, and in fact owns two drug stores today. He has been in business here for twenty-five years.

Dr. Jamieson's entry into politics was purely accidental. He was largely instrumental in the preparation and passage of the present State pharmaceutical law, and for five years was President of the State Board of Pharmacy. He was one of the authors of the drainage law, and by his active work made J. H. Gilbert Sheriff. Up to this time Dr. Jamieson had held more offices with less money in them than any other man in the State, and he did not secure a really lucrative position to repay him for a great amount of gratuitous work until he was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures under Mayor Washburne.

Dr. Jamieson is a well-posted man in local politics, and of late years has shown strong executive ability in State and national politics, his services for McKinley in the recent election being of such a character as to win the personal approbation of the President-elect.

John A. Cooke.

John A. Cooke, Clerk of the Circuit Court, is 38 years old and has lived in Chicago all his life. He conducted a commission business for a number of years and was agent of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association of the South. He has been in the City Council for the last six years, representing the Seventh Ward.

Mr. Cooke is head of the Republican organization in the Seventh, and although the ward is naturally Democratic has succeeded in wresting it away from his opponents by large majorities.

John A. Linn.

John A. Linn, the new occupant of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, is Swedish and is one of the most powerful men in politics on the North Side. Mr. Linn was born in Sweden forty-six years ago and came from there to Chicago. He has resided here continuously ever since, with the exception of one year and a half which he spent at Logansport, Ind. He commenced his career as an assistant bridgetender, became a policeman, and served as such six years. He was elected to the Council in 1885, held the office one term, and was elected County Commissioner in 1894. He is engaged in the undertaking and livery business and resides in the Twenty-third Ward.

Daniel D. Healy, reëlected President of the Board of County Commissioners, has been a resident of Chicago since 1851. During the war he was an engineer in Admiral Porters' fleet of gunboats, and in 1871 he became an engineer in the city Fire Department, in which capacity he served twelve years. From 1882 he served in the Circuit Court under Judges Collins and Barnum and was then put into the County Controller's office by Henry Wulff. For eight years following he was Controller.

New Members of the Board.

All the new members of the County Board are well known men in the community, as many of them have been in public life for years.

M. A. Garrett of the Thirty-first Ward came to Chicago in 1887 from Pennsylvania. He is a dealer in railway supplies.

Frederick Schuen represents the Ninth Ward and is in the flour and feed business on the West Side.

Frederick Erickson is a native of Milwaukee and resides in the Seventeenth Ward. He was elected West Town Supervisor in 1895 and is a member of the County Central committee.

Addison Ballard has been an Alderman off and on for years, and is an old resident of Chicago, coming here in 1843. He is in the lumber business.

James C. Irwin is a native of Ireland, and has lived in Chicago since 1880. He is a large dealer in meats.

Edward Wright of the First Ward is a colored man and came to Chicago from New York. He is a lawyer and was Clerk of the South Town.

Nicholas Petrie, the only member of the board from the North Side, was born in Chicago and has never occupied any political position outside of the Chairmanship of the Sixth Congressional District committee.

DELAY IN RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Inability to Work on Sundays Leaves Duties to Be Performed Today.

There was very little work done in the County Recorder's office yesterday. The employés had been told to be prepared to work late on Saturday night, all day yesterday, and all last night, if it was found necessary to do so to finish up the work of the office by Monday morning. It was learned later, however, that the heating and lighting plant did not run on Sunday and the plan of working yesterday had to be abolished.

In consequence it will be another day before Mr. Chase can turn over the books of the office with the records all completely copied up.

It is understood that suit will be commenced against the bondsmen of Mr. Chase if the money due the employés is not forthcoming. Some say they will begin individual suits if concerted action is not agreed upon.

MISS ENGLISH AT HOME.

NEXT MISTRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Gov.-Elect Tanner Accompanies Her on the Journey from Chicago—They Are Greeted by Many Friends Waiting to Offer Congratulations—Bride-to-Be Talks of the Wedding—Is Ambitious to Equal Her Predecessors at the Governor's House.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Cora Edith English, accompanied by her fiancé, Gov.-elect John R. Tanner, arrived here this afternoon on the limited train from Chicago, and the two were at once driven to the residence of the bride-to-be's father, Mr. Turney English, where friends and relatives were anxiously waiting to offer their congratulations to the happy pair.

Directly after her arrival a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called upon Miss English and found her surrounded by clusters of roses, which had been arriving all day, accompanied by notes of congratulation from her many friends.

Nothing could better prove the popularity of the fiancée of Gov.-elect Tanner than the unfeigned delight felt by every one upon learning of the engagement. Springfield rejoices tonight and feels proud to know that the next mistress of the Executive Mansion is one of her most popular daughters.

"No, I am not at all tired," said Miss English when asked if her trip had not fatigued her, though in reality the question was rather unnecessary, for she looked as fresh as if she had been resting a week, and no one would have imagined she had spent about an entire day on the train. She wore a stylish costume, the skirt of which was of rough brown Scotch cloth. Her corsage was of check brown, silk trimmed, with acme lace, and she wore a high white collar and smart black tie.

Ambitious to Equal Predecessors.

"Of course I am pleased," she continued, smiling brightly, "to know how kind every one seems to be about my engagement. I am much touched by the thoughtfulness of my friends and I hope when I am in the mansion I will fulfill all expectations of the many people who have been interested in me. I am delighted and, at the same time, amused to hear the young people's remarks about the coming days at the mansion. They all feel as if it was going to belong to them now that I will be there, and I believe they expect a german every night."

Here Miss English laughed merrily.

"I am going to do my best," she continued, "to please everybody, and if I succeed in presiding over the mansion half as well as my distinguished predecessors," she added modestly, "I shall feel satisfied. You know there have been some brilliant women in the famous old home and they have indeed graced the position."

"I think," continued Miss English thoughtfully, "that the greatest happiness in this world is in making other people happy and the thing that gives me most pleasure when I think of my coming life at the mansion is that I will be able to make other people happy. At least I shall try and I want the people to feel that while I preside the house is theirs and my only ambition is to please my friends."

"What about your wedding, Miss English?" asked the reporter.

Will Issue 1,200 Invitations.

"It will be quite simple," she replied, "although 1,200 invitations will be sent out for the ceremony at the church. I love that church and am so happy to think my marriage will be celebrated there. A small wedding breakfast at the house will follow the ceremony at the church, at which only the immediate relatives and friends will be present, as it would be impossible for all our friends to even get in the house. They will all have to come to the inaugural ball," and Miss English looked as if she enjoyed the prospect of the ball.

It is not generally known that Miss English is a bright, clever writer, and under a pseudonym has contributed some interesting sketches to the papers and magazines. Some of her letters from Europe made a great hit. She has always shown marked literary ability, and doubtless had she not met her fate in Gov.-elect Tanner would have enjoyed a successful career in the world of letters.

Gov.-elect Tanner spent the remainder of his afternoon after his arrival chatting with his prospective father-in-law, Mr. Turney English, in the picturesque old library, and the two men found much to say to each other. Mr. Tanner leaves tonight at midnight for Chicago.

Mr. Van Cleave, who came down with the party, will also return to Chicago tonight. Mr. Van Cleave came to Springfield to talk over wedding plans with the Governor-elect, and, what is still more important to the people of the State in general, to arrange for the great inaugural ceremonies, which will outshine anything of the kind ever seen even in the capital city, and as if to lend more enchantment to this splendid affair the Governor will have a bonny bride beside him to help him do the honors of the occasion.

No Formal Gathering.

All afternoon friends of the Governor-elect and his fiancée kept arriving at the family mansion eager to offer their congratulations. Contrary to a rumor that was generally credited there was no formal gathering of friends this evening at the family residence. No one was invited to come, nor was any one expected outside the family.

"Certainly I have not invited any one to be here this evening," said Miss English when asked if she did not expect a company of friends. "My father, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Van Cleave, my sister, Mrs. Buck, and I are all here, and some people may drop in. We will be glad to see them, of course. We are always glad to see our friends, but we have invited no one and we expect no one. If people are coming I don't know it," and Miss English smiled at the idea of what might be a surprise in store for her.

At 10 o'clock a reporter for THE TRIBUNE again called at the English residence for a final interview. The bride-to-be had changed her traveling gown for a chic green dinner gown, which was trimmed with black satin and jet. At her waist she wore a single American Beauty rose. Mrs. Buck, in a becoming costume of green taffeta silk, black tulle, and jet, was with her sister, but no one else was present.

"Ever since I arrived," said Miss English, "friends have been coming to see me and to offer congratulations, but there has been nothing formal in the visits of our neighbors and friends, all of whom I was indeed glad to see."

Miss English will be in Chicago several times before her marriage to attend to the last details of the all-important trousseau.

BANKRUPT KANSAS MAN DISAPPEARS

Had Returned to Clear Up His Affairs, but Failed and Left Again.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 6.—Wesley Davis of Rossville, a grain dealer, who, in June, 1895, disappeared, leaving nearly $70,000 in debts behind him, having returned and failed in an attempt to settle up, after a year's work, has again disappeared, this time, he says, for good. In a letter written in Kansas City Davis advises his wife to return to the home of her parents in Virginia, as he had decided to leave his family and friends forever.

California in Three Days.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago via the Northwestern Line 6:00 p. m. every day. Office 208 Clark-st.

BROWNING KING & CO.

The Finest Clothing Store in the World

Invites your attention to 3 lines of Men's fine Business Suits—*Single and Double Breasted Sacks and Cutaway Frock*—which we place on sale this morning.

Imported Vicuna Worsted, in Oxford effect, made and trimmed like the merchant tailors' $50 sort; our price, $25.

The more dressy Imported Unfinished Worsteds, same price, $25.

Holiday Offering of Useful Goods in Our Furnishing Dept.

And at Prices as Honest as the Truth.

Fine Dress and Fancy Shirts that fit.
Best Domestic and Imported Underwear.
Fine Handkerchiefs and Imported Silk Mufflers.
Silk and Satin Suspenders—gold or silver mountings.
Fine Stock Best Silk Umbrellas.
Combination Cane and Umbrella—quite new.
Select gathering Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes from Welch, Margetson & Co., London, in exclusive patterns.

X-Mas Presents bought now will be put aside and delivered as desired.

WABASH AND MADISON.

FAMILIES DRIVEN OUT BY FLAMES.

Blaze in Joseph Cohn's Tobacco Establishment, Tell Place and Milwaukee Avenue, Causes a Scare.

Joseph Cohn's tobacco store and cigar factory, at Tell place and Milwaukee avenue, was the scene of a threatening fire last night. It is located on the first floor of a three-story frame building, the upper part of which is principally occupied by a number of Polish families. These were driven to the street by smoke, and one woman, the wife of Jacob Finder, who keeps a restaurant directly over the cigar store, had to be carried out. She was ill and in bed at the time and was unable to take care of herself.

The fire, which was due to the falling of a stovepipe, was confined chiefly to the wall between the tobacco establishment and the stairway immediately north.

Other concerns on the first floor are the butcher shop of Joseph Cambernock, at No. 764 Milwaukee avenue, and the saloon of Schroeder Bros., No. 766 Milwaukee avenue. The Hansen butter, milk, and egg depot is located in the basement. It is estimated that the entire damage will not exceed $2,500. Outside of the damage to the cigar store the loss sustained was due principally to water.

The building is owned by Mrs. Henrietta Snell, the widow of the West Side millionaire who was murdered.

ELKS IN ANNUAL LODGE OF SORROW.

Members of Chicago Hold Memorial Services for the Brethren Who Have Died During the Year.

The annual lodge of sorrow of Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, was held yesterday afternoon at the hall on the ninth floor of the Masonic Temple. Six chairs, representing the members who had died during the year, were placed conspicuously before the dais, covered with flowers, and bearing the aprons of the order.

The exercises embraced a general eulogy by J. W. White, P. E. R., and the usual ritualistic ceremonies. Music, both vocal and instrumental, was a conspicuous feature.

The members memorialized were:

William Andrews,
T. A. Broughton,
James D. Carson,
John W. Kelly,
Walter E. Rowe,
F. J. Wray.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, light local showers, followed by fair weather, slightly cooler, north to west winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair preceded by local snows in southern portion, cooler in southeast portion, light to fresh northwest winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair preceded by local snows in eastern portion, slightly colder in eastern portions, light to fresh westerly winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair weather, light southwest winds.

For Missouri, fair, possibly preceded by local showers in eastern portions, cooler, north winds.

For Minnesota, generally fair, slightly warmer, south to west winds.

For Kansas and Nebraska, generally fair weather, north winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 6, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.02	54	64	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.10	16	22	N.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.10	38	46	N.	....	Fair
Boston	30.06	46	56	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	58	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.20	34	40	N.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.10	36	40	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.08	48	56	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.04	44	50	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.08	34	36	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.16	34	36	N.E.	.26	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.06	38	42	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.10	42	54	N.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.12	18	26	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.98	54	64	W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.06	64	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.10	30	38	N.E.	.04	Snow
Green Bay	30.14	28	32	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.22	34	38	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.16	22	22	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.02	50	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.24	58	68	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.08	44	56	N.E.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.02	64	70	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.04	24	32	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.06	60	66	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.98	38	40	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.10	54	62	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.14	64	72	S.E.	....	Clear
New York City	30.14	46	50	S.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.04	52	58	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.14	34	38	N.	.04	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.10	42	48	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.98	58	74	S.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30.12	44	54	S.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.08	40	52	E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.12	36	46	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.98	54	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.16	20	24	S.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30.34	34	36	N.W.	.15	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	42	54	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	54	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	30.16	48	58	S.E.	....	Clear

DEATHS.

CHAPIN—At Lake Forest, Dec. 4, Mary Whitney, wife of Edward F. Chapin. Funeral from her late residence Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Northwestern station at 11:25 a. m., returning arrives at 4:20 p. m.

DAUBACH—Amalia, aged 67 years, beloved mother of Charles J., Lorenz W., N. Oscar, Joe P., Mrs. Lena Graf. Funeral from her late residence, 351 N. Franklin-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 p. m., to St. Joseph's Church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

ERRAS—Dec. 6, Ferdinand A., husband of Frances Erras and uncle of Fanny Poole, née Davis, aged 65. Funeral on Tuesday, 2 p. m., from his late residence, 8942 Dauphin-av., by carriages to Oakwoods. Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

HADDEN—Maud M., wife of the late J. E. Hadden, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. J. M. Tiffany, 99 Laflin-st. Services on Tuesday, 10 a. m. Burial at Montgomery, Ill. Muscatine, Ia., and Hastings, Neb., papers please copy.

HIESTAND—At 4279 N. Ashland-av., Rogers Park, Dec. 6, Harriet, infant daughter of Henry and Sarah Willard Hiestand, aged 16 months, after one year's illness. Funeral private.

KARMANN—Freddie H., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Karmann, née Emma Bartels, aged 9 months and 2 weeks. Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m., from residence, 807 S. Homan-av., by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

KAISER—William B., aged 31 years 3 months, at Fernwood. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Henry Kaiser, 2943 Wentworth-av., Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods.

MEARS—Dec. 6, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Slade, Nathan Mears, in his 81st year. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from No. 292 Ohio-st.

POPP—Peter, beloved husband of Margaretha Popp, aged 65 years. Funeral Tuesday from his late residence, 543 S. Halsted-st., at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery.

TOOHY—Sarah A., wife of the late John B. Toohy, Dec. 6, at her residence, 314 Campbell-av. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 11 a. m.; carriages to Graceland. Elgin, Ill., papers please copy.

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Adelaide Manola, Jack Mason,
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Kitty Mitchell, Charles Sweet,
The Two Tanakas, Mr. and Mrs. Silver,
J. W. Harrington, Ida Russell,
Leamer Sisters, Behan & Dakin,
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MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1896.

BY the narrow margin of one vote Mr. Tanner has become benedict-elect.

THE "plan to free China" would be more commendable if it was to free China from the Chinese.

THE man who will be President McKinley's private secretary manages admirably to retain his privacy.

MELODY has taken charge of the Waukegan postoffice and is seeking to acquire a "popular air."

THE only apparent chance for the Dingley bill is to try the faith cure. For it some miracle must come, to pass.

IT is reported from Washington that the "rubber exports are to be extended." There is certainly room for a little stretching.

THE Philadelphia Record thinks "conductors on smoking cars should help ladies to alight." Certainly, when they "go out."

A PLOT to steal coal has been unearthed by the Woodlawn police. Diamond robberies were bad enough, but this is carrying thievery too far.

A PHILADELPHIA man was thrown in a hypnotic trance by an amateur and nearly lost his life. The law should prohibit such trance actions.

THE proposal "to expel Tom Reed from the Speakership" will be at the disposal of Mr. Reed and will come under the head of "unfinished business."

ONE of the sad results of the campaign is that the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, will soon become plain "Mister."

COL. WATTERSON insists that the country needs "real statesmen," and Mr. Cleveland naturally will want to know where one could find a more "reel" statesman than Grover.

GOV.-ELECT PINGREE refuses to permit any "flapdoodle" at his inauguration. He says he is no "dude," and no "dude'll do" for him—excepting always "Yankee doodle, do."

THE outcry against slugball naturally "comes from those who were never killed in the game," and naturally this cannot include many who have ever played it for any length of time.

IF the Chicago University baseball field is inclosed in glass, what will be done with the time-honored custom of knocking the ball over the fence? Is some glaziers' trust back of this project?

A GEORGIA statesman has introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State prohibiting the adulteration of candy. His idea is that the people should take their candy as they take their whisky.

IT is hardly fair to say that the Duke of Marlborough was engaged to husband the resources of Miss Vanderbilt. It must be remembered that the young woman was included in the transaction.

THE Washington Post has discovered that the "seams of the Texas are full of microbes." Evidently a system of filters should be arranged about the sides of this vessel. If it must take water let it be pure.

A YOUNG woman in Wadena is puzzling the physicians because she is unable to remain awake for any considerable length of time, although she enjoys perfect health in every other respect. In the absence of any other details it seems safe to assert that she is qualifying herself for a position on the police force.

SENATOR-TO-BE PLATT says he will not go to Canton unless he is invited. He will not stand on the same ceremony, however, regarding Washington. He has arranged for a spontaneous outburst of legislative enthusiasm for that favorite son, T. C. Platt, when Mr. Hill's toga is returned to the keeping of the State.

A RELIGIOUS crusade has been started in Brooklyn for the purpose of converting the policemen. It seems strange that this idea has never occurred before to evangelical workers. Probably no more prolific field could be chosen for missionary labors. Incidentally, perhaps the benighted minions of the law could be taught that to be absent when wanted is not the only qualification of an officer.

DAILY reports are being sent to Havana by Gen. Weyler to the effect that he can find no Cubans to fight. The reports are brought in on the trains that carry hundreds of wounded soldiers. These soldiers appear to have had no difficulty in finding Cubans, and they furnish such a convincing denial of Weyler's assertions that even the Spanish officials at Havana and President Cleveland at Washington must realize what a grotesque campaign this Spanish chief is conducting.

A GROCER on Madison street saved a watch from a robber by pleading that it was a valued gift from his grandmother. This is a highly significant incident and may furnish a clew to the solution of the "holdup" problem. It suggests the probability that the people and the police have been working on the wrong idea in opposing these bandits with force. The way to reclaim them from criminal careers may be to appeal to their filial affections. "A soft word turneth away wrath," and possibly a timely allusion to the benefactions of a departed ancestor may avail to turn away the menacing barrel of a thug's revolver. It was a scheme that proved to be worth a watch to this grocer, and if not overdone ought to be equally effective in other cases.

HAS BRYAN A DISEASED LOGIC AKIN TO COLOR BLINDNESS?

Mr. Bryan's article in the North American Review for December, entitled, "Has the Election Settled the Money Question?" which he answers in the negative, is a condensed rehash of the substance of his hundreds of harangues which he delivered during the campaign. There are noticeable the same assertion of errors and misstatements and the same cool defiance of facts that characterized his multitudinous speeches and the same avoidance of impregnable objections. He calmly ignores what he feels himself unable to answer, and passes by it as if non-existent. What he cannot refute he treats with silence. Thus, after having had several weeks' time for reflection after the election, his article shows that he is a genuine Bourbon who forgets nothing and learns nothing. But he cannot maintain this policy or course for four years and hope to be renominated by the same parties on the same platform for another Presidential race.

Mr. Bryan opens his North American Review article in these words: "The battle between bimetallism and the gold standard is on." This is a confusing, vague statement. It turns on what meaning he attaches to "bimetallism." That must be known before the reader can comprehend what he is talking about—where he goes in at and at what hole he comes out. He repeats the word "bimetallism" several times in the course of his article, but never defines it. He simply assumes that the reader must know the definition he attaches to it. The word itself has a well understood meaning, which does not at all agree with the one he gives to it.

"Bimetallism" first means, as the people understand it, two metals—i. e.; gold and silver. Second, it means those metals in their use as money. Third, it means in their coined form into disks with definite names. In this country they are called "dollars," and to be of equal commercial value or purchasing power in business transactions and in payment of debts or past agreements. Fourth, it means that those two metals shall serve concurrently as money or dollars of equal value in exchange for goods or lands or in payment of personal or real estate in present or past transactions among citizens and corporations, including political or business ones. These definitions are close enough to state the popular meaning of "bimetallism."

Now, Mr. Bryan seems to employ the word "bimetallism" in a totally different sense. He makes it include free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. But that ratio cannot possibly constitute a bimetallic one, because 16 ounces of silver bullion will not purchase one ounce of gold in any country in the world, or hardly half an ounce. THE TRIBUNE has often asked Mr. Bryan to name a nation where 16 ounces of silver can be exchanged for one ounce of gold, or even for more than a small fraction over a moiety of an ounce of gold.

THE TRIBUNE has inquired of Mr. Bryan where he has ever found, in any country or in modern times, that gold and silver of the same denominations or names, such as dollars, five francs, thalers, or rubles, would circulate under free coinage concurrently as money of account in case their respective commercial values differed from the mint ratio.

Mr. Bryan has not up to this time named that country. THE TRIBUNE has pressed Mr. Bryan to name a free coinage country where, for instance, the legal tender ratio was 15½ to 1, or 16 to 1, while the intrinsic value or commercial or business ratio was 18 or 20 or 25 or 30 to 1, where the two coins would circulate side by side in business, or where the cheaper or inferior coin did not expell the superior money from circulation. We have been unable thus far to induce Mr. Bryan to answer our question. Nor has he answered for any other journal. He has not pointed out any instance of the kind for the silverite newspapers which have most strenuously advocated his election and have been hard pressed themselves by their "goldbug" contemporaries to name a free coinage country where gold and silver coins would work together as money in buying and selling where their respective bullion value differed even one point—much less where the one coin, gold, was worth two of the other coins of silver.

The nearest Mr. Bryan has ever answered those grave criticisms of his absurd and impossible 16 to 1 bimetallism was when stumping in the East and, hard pressed, he said that he thought or believed that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 in this country alone would have the tendency to raise the price of silver bullion in the world to $1.29 per ounce from its present value of 65 cents, and thus make the silver dollar equal in intrinsic value to the gold dollar. But he offered no valid reason or precedent in behalf of the fantastic notion. It merely caused everybody to laugh at the idea that while 170 million ounces of new silver bullion was thrown, costing 40 to 50 or 60 cents per ounce according to the richness of the mine, free coinage in this country of three-quarter ounce dollars could double the value of the silver bullion of the world and hold it there. Mr. Bryan ventured no opinion as to how many years or decades it might require to raise the commercial price of 50 cents' worth of silver bullion to equal a gold dollar. In the meanwhile our currency at 16 to 1 would necessarily be silver monometallism, and not bimetallism.

Yet Mr. Bryan went on calmly declaring that he was an ardent advocate of "free coinage bimetallism." And when asked what he meant by the term "free coinage bimetallism" and at what ratio, he replied at 16 to 1!

What was most amazing was that he did not seem to see or appreciate the comicality and manifest absurdity of such a ratio when in every bullion market of the world for several years past and up to this time an ounce of gold, coined or uncoined, would purchase 30 to 32 ounces of silver bullion or 30 to 32 ounces of free coined legal tender silver money.

Is Mr. Bryan really aware of the pitiable weakness of his position and contention? Does he not see that he has made a laughing stock of himself? Does he really imagine or believe what he has been asserting that a 16 to 1 ratio will permit of the bimetallic circulation of gold and silver money in business? Is it possible he cannot see that a 16 to 1 ratio means silver monometallism and cannot mean anything else? Or does he, seeing the absurdity of such contention, believe that he can argue so plausibly as to deceive the rank and file of the masses and cause them to swallow and vote for it? Is he really willfully playing the part of a rascally demagogue deceiver? It is a hard thing to charge this view of the matter upon a man in his position. But there is one other explanation of the mystery to which THE TRIBUNE inclines—viz.: That he is afflicted with serious logical defect of mind akin to color blindness in optics. Some men are so constituted visually that they cannot correctly distinguish colors of objects at which they look. They misdescribe them because they misconceive them. And while they insist that they describe them correctly they get angry when their mistakes are pointed out to them and refuse to believe they are in error.

This whole article in the North American Review abounds in the same sort of color-blindness logic and palpably erroneous assertion which characterized all of Mr. Bryan's 600 public speeches delivered during the recent political campaign. THE TRIBUNE will take occasion to point out some more of his illogical, self-contradictory positions in that article which can only be charitably explained upon the color-blindness hypothesis of his mental processes.

THE LITERATE MINING CAMPS.

The Denver Times states that—

> The "Chicago Tribune" is not alone in its declarations that no more Western Territories should be admitted as States into the Union so long as they are tinctured by the free silver heresy. Other Eastern journals are advocating the same idea, and are also urging the lack of intelligence of these Western States, and particularly of the Western Territories, as a reason why they should not be admitted.

Then the Times quotes from the last census figures showing that the percentage of illiteracy—inability to read and write—is lower in the mining camp States than it is in New England and Middle West States which voted for McKinley.

If the Denver paper is trying to insinuate that THE TRIBUNE has accused the people of the mining camps of illiteracy, it is going outside the record. This paper has copied from other journals comments on the illiteracy of sections of the South, but it has never charged or intimated that the proportion of persons in the mining camps who could not read and write was excessive.

But THE TRIBUNE has commented on the depressing fact that common schools can turn out pupils who can read and write and hence are not illiterate, and yet are densely ignorant.

There is a common school system in Colorado. Only 5 1-5 per cent of the population over 10 years of age cannot read and write. Yet a great majority of the men and women of that State announced by their votes that they believed Congress could make three-quarters of an ounce of silver worth as much as a gold dollar all over the world.

The graduates of the common schools of Colorado and other mining camps voted as if they believed it was right for the Government of the United States to let any man who had three-quarters of an ounce of silver, worth 50 cents, made into a legal tender dollar, which he could force on his creditor as if it were as good as a gold dollar or an ounce and a half of silver.

These literate men and women of the mining camps declared that they believed a little act of Congress could add greatly to the value not merely of their silver bullion but to the value of Mexican dollars, India rupees, and Chinese taels.

If the denizens of the mining camps believed these things, as so many of them pretended to, what good did their having learned to read and write do them? Their education certainly did not give them intelligence. The illiterate people of the New England and Middle West States who voted for McKinley displayed far more intelligence than those cultured Coloradoans who voted for Bryan.

If the literate voters of the mining camps were not ignorant of the inevitable consequences of free coinage, and knew that it was a scheme by which they might make a little, but by which most of their fellow-countrymen would be injured seriously, then it is apparent that in their case education and morality did not go hand in hand.

The people of the mining camps were taught reading and writing but not honesty. Of the three, however, the latter is the most useful. An illiterate man who is willing to pay his debts is to be preferred to the educated man who likes cheating.

Whichever view may be taken of the conduct of the mining camps, the less that is said about the small percentage of illiteracy there the better.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine has contributed to the December issue of the North American Review a timely and extremely interesting discussion of the question "What shall be done about Cuba?" Assuming that when Congress reassembles the President will fail to give a satisfactory explanation why he has failed to carry out the resolution passed by both Houses at the last session, the writer anticipates the two questions which will be foremost in public attention—namely: "Is the present revolution in Cuba morally justified?" and "Is it so far successful as to warrant our government in recognizing the independence, or, at all events, the belligerency of the Cubans?" The first question Mr. Hazeltine answers in the affirmative after a careful study of the details of the Spanish fiscal, commercial, and administrative régime in the island.

These details are more or less familiar to the public. The principal interest centers in Mr. Hazeltine's study of the second question, are the revolutionists entitled to recognition as belligerents? So far as their success is concerned, he shows that they hold more of the island after less than two years than their predecessors did after ten years of war. The Spaniards hold only the seaports and some strongly fortified towns. "Gens. Gomez and Garcia move at will through the eastern and central departments; for some time not even an attempt has been made to cope with them. Gen. Antonio Maceo is strongly intrenched among the mountains of the western province, and it remains to be seen whether Governor-General Weyler can manage to dislodge him." The Cubans again have a de facto government, a constitution, a national name and flag, and have sent a delegate plenipotentiary to treat with our government. Further, says Mr. Hazeltine:

> From another point of view, the claim of the Cubans to be recognized as belligerents is even more irresistible. How can we refuse to say that a state of war exists in Cuba when Spain herself avows the fact by assembling under her colors on the island upwards of 200,000 soldiers? How can any one describe as a local and transient disturbance an upheaval which for nearly two years Spain has striven in vain to suppress, although she has taxed to the utmost her resources in men and money? Spain is forced at this moment to maintain in Cuba an army twice as large as the Ottoman Sultan and his vassal Mehemet Ali could muster in 1828 for the subjugation of Greece, and four times as large as the Anglo-German force which Great Britain was able to launch against her revolted American colonies during our revolutionary war. If it is not war which exists in Cuba, why in the name of common sense has Spain sent thither nearly the whole of her available navy, and a land force that will presently number almost a quarter of a million of troops?

Mr. Hazeltine also argues the recognition of belligerency from the standpoint of our national traditions, and shows it would be in conformity with them. Monroe's administration followed the principle laid down by himself in the matter of the new South American republics, that "as soon as the movement assumes such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the province probable the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations as equal parties in a civil war have been extended to them. Again in 1836 President Monroe said, in a letter to the Mexican Plenipotentiary:

> It is a well-known fact that the vessels of the South American provinces were admitted into the ports of the United States under their own or any other flags from the commencement of the revolution, and it is equally true that throughout the various civil contests that have taken place at different periods among the States which sprang from that revolution the vessels of each of the contending parties have been alike permitted to enter the ports of this country. It has never been held necessary, as a preliminary to the extension of the rights of hospitality to either, that the chances of the war should be balanced and the probability of eventual success entertained. For this purpose it has been deemed sufficient that the party had declared its independence and was at the time actually maintaining it.

The principle thus set forth was applied in the case of Texas. The Texans declared their independence from Mexico March 2, 1836. This was signed by but sixty men, of whom only two were of Mexican nationality, and yet six months afterwards this government recognized the belligerent rights of the Texans. Well may Mr. Hazeltine ask "why should the recognition of belligerency, which was so promptly conceded to the Texans, be deferred so long in the case of Cuba?" He might have still further strengthened his question by reference to the prompt manner in which Spain recognized the belligerent rights of the Confederates in the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Hazeltine's discussion of the question is both vigorous and timely. The answer to it must come soon. If the President, acting under the mysterious influence of the cold-blooded Olney, refuses to reply President McKinley will cheerfully accept the responsibility.

THE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN IOWA.

The official returns in Iowa demonstrate above everything else the wisdom of the Republicans in modifying the prohibitory law, for the highest percentages of Republican gain this year come from the cities and the rural townships where the German voters are strongest—the very localities that were disaffected by prohibition. The modification of the prohibitory law opened the door and made it easier for these localities to swing heavily to the Republican side. Sound money would doubtless have commanded a heavily increased vote in the Iowa cities and among the German farmers even if prohibition had been retained, but the gains could not have been near so great as they proved with that hindrance out of the way.

If the Iowa Republicans had simply held their own, and cast this year the vote they gave Harirson in 1892—219,000—they would have been beaten, for Bryan had 4,000 more than that. The great success of the Iowa Republicans in swelling their vote to 289,000, and beating free silver by 65,000 plurality, was in getting out a Republican reserve force long absent from the polls.

The cities of Clinton, Sioux City, Dubuque, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Keokuk, and Davenport, taken together, show a Republican gain of 65 per cent this year, compared with 1895, while the gain in the remainder of the State is not much over 30 per cent. Des Moines, the largest city, shows a gain of nearly 58 per cent, while in the country precincts of the same county (Polk) there was a loss, but that was exceptional. In Davenport, where the Republican vote was more than doubled, the outlying precincts in the same county (Scott) made a Republican gain of 89 per cent, or 24 per cent above the average of the largest cities of the State. In Dubuque and Clinton Counties the high percentage of gain was not confined to the cities; it was exceptionally high in the country, and the rule holds good wherever there was a large German population.

The Iowa Republicans increased their vote throughout the State, and with few exceptions gained all that could be expected, even in the rural districts of the interior. In those parts of the State the Republican strength had been pretty well polled heretofore, and there was no great percentage of reserve strength to draw on this year. A 25 per cent gain over the low tide of an off year was even better than could be anticipated in the interior. But the extraordinary gains in the larger cities and among the German farmers in the river counties show what a heavy Republican reserve vote was called out in these localities, where prohibition was no longer an obstacle. Evidently thousands of Republicans in Iowa who have been for years expressing their dislike of prohibition, not by going over to the Democrats but by staying away from the polls, were out in force this year when the cause of sound money appealed to them and the prohibition hindrance was not in the way.

ILLINOIS LIQUOR LAW THE BEST.

The investigation in New York into the operation of the Raines liquor law has brought out a mass of testimony tending to show that the law has caused much more harm than good. The telegraphic reports published last week stated: "The fact that drinking of intoxicants has not been decreased, and that morality has suffered by the establishment of hotels and clubs, was agreed on by all witnesses before the committee." One of these witnesses, John S. Weyburn, Superintendent of the Bowery Mission, declared: "To my own knowledge the Raines law is being used for immoral purposes in various places. I consider it one of the worst laws ever passed and a curse to the State."

All this is pretty strong language, but it is used by men whose business it has been to watch closely the operation of the law. The facts appear to justify the most severe adverse criticisms. It is impossible to prevent the people of Greater New York from drinking stimulants on Sunday when 90 per cent of them are determined to have their beer and alcohol. The prohibition is non-enforceable, as has been proved abundantly and convincingly by this Raines legislation. The provisions of the law have been met by the conversion of back rooms and other vacant spaces in saloons into the form of hotels, and these improvised dens have in turn become the worst sinks of iniquity and breeding places for vice. The law has been laughed at as a farce by the drinking element and as worse than a farce by that portion of the community which is concerned in the moral health of the people. As the present grand jury in New York declared in a recent presentment: "The law is tending to bring the administration of all criminal justice into disrepute and contempt."

The former Tammany law to stop Sunday liquor selling was equally obnoxious, and perhaps more so, in that attempts to enforce it were made only in the cases of those saloonkeepers who refused tribute to Tammany. There is really no better system of dealing with the liquor traffic than that in operation in Illinois. A high license tax and the practice of local option for counties, cities, and townships is the most sensible method of meeting the question. The people can regulate the business to suit the local sentiment, and they should be given that privilege. Where the people want saloons closed on Sunday they will be closed to the extent publicly desired, and the same rule will govern the week-day business. The whole question is thus taken out of party politics and disposed of at the spring elections in the way the prevailing sentiment chooses to deal with it. The laws of Illinois are based on common sense and knowledge of human nature and the recognition of personal rights.

Whatever else is done for the education of public sentiment must be left to the power of moral suasion and the efficacy of the Keeley cure for the disease of drunkenness. All experiments have shown that this is the best course in communities composed of diverse nationalities and differing habits, customs, and training. No other course is compatible with individual rights. Intermeddling coercion cures or repairs nothing.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR BAYARD.

It becomes the duty, and doubtless the privilege, of every patriotic citizen of the United States to heap withering scorn on the London Chronicle. That hitherto esteemed newspaper has fallen a prey to unworthy jealousy, and is venting spiteful thrusts at the London Daily Telegraph because that illustrious exponent of public opinion was first in the field with the proposition to take up a subscription for Ambassador Bayard. It has set out to raise $75,000 with which to purchase the eminent diplomat a suitable Christmas gift, and it proposes to inject a suggestion of Jeffersonian simplicity into the affair by appealing chiefly for "popular contributions." A week has passed since the project was begun, and already the rush of "popular contributions" foots up the intensely popular sum of $115, or about that figure. But with more than two weeks left before the gift is to be made there is no reason why this sum should not be doubled at least.

Mr. Bayard himself has watched the growth of this fund in silence. He has not attempted to interfere with its progress, and it is declared he will wait until the gift is made before he will announce whether he will accept it or not. From this it might appear that his future action would depend on the amount of money raised, but this mercenary view of the case is not justified. Mr. Bayard will not stop to count the cost when he is confronted by the tangible evidence of the affection of the English people, whether it is represented by $75,000 worth of gift, or $230, the sum that now seems probable. It would have been more courteous in the Chronicle to emulate this diplomatic reticence and not decry the spontaneous outburst of the English common people with slurs and innuendoes. "The mere idea of such a gift," sneers the envious Chronicle, "would bring a cold sweat to the brow of a deserving diplomat," yet where could a more deserving diplomat be found than in the person of Mr. Bayard? And surely he has been entirely free from even the suggestion of a cold or any kind of a sweat. "We are confident that Mr. Bayard will not lend himself to such a proposal," continues the Chronicle, when the fact is that Mr. Bayard is lending himself to such a proposal with all the zeal that refusal to decry it implies. And the Chronicle says further:

> There is no doubt that the Americans will laugh at the idea as a journalistic advertisement, to say nothing of the reflection that such a suggestion savors of a payment of an official for exceeding his duties.

Where is the American who would presume to laugh? Or who could regard this popular holiday offering as savoring of "a payment of an official for exceeding his duties"? No paltry Christmas gift could be regarded as payment to Mr. Bayard for exceeding his duties. Mr. Bayard's ability both to exceed his duties and to fail to perform his duties, as the occasion has warranted, has been so preëminently exercised in London that it would be folly to attempt an adequate payment through the means of a popular subscription. This gift can be regarded only as an evidence of gratitude for past favors and of regret that they are to cease when President McKinley sends to Great Britain an Ambassador who will represent the people of the United States.

THE FOUR-CENT-FARE ORDINANCE.

Tonight there comes up in the Council an ordinance requiring the street railroad companies to sell six tickets for a quarter and twenty-five for a dollar. Some Alderman may claim that that would be hard on the companies and that they would lose money.

If so, the attention of that Alderman should be called to the state of affairs in Toronto. The corporation which runs street cars there would like to operate them on Sundays, but is not allowed to do so. The Mayor and the officers of the company have agreed to submit to a popular vote the question whether the lines shall not be operated on the first day of the week as well as on the other days.

In case the vote is in the affirmative, the company agrees, among other things, that it will sell seven tickets for 25 cents, instead of six as now. The company is satisfied that it will be able to afford this, because it will do much more business. It will enjoy the profitable use of its plant for seven days in the week instead of six.

So the Toronto company is ready, if it can run its cars on Sunday, as the Chicago corporations do, to charge 3 4-7 cents for a ride. It is true that the trips are nothing like as long in Toronto as they are here, and the travel is more even. But the amount of business done by each car is much greater here, and the Chicago roads do not, like the Toronto company, have to pay a heavy yearly rental to the city.

Yet the Chicago companies declare that they cannot and will not take less. The West Side company sold twenty-five rides for a dollar years ago, when its motive power was many times as expensive and when its cars were not jammed. It says that with decreased expenses and increased receipts it cannot and will not do that now.

The Council should take the first step tonight towards the settlement of that question. It should pass the pending ordinance and let the courts decide what the law in the case is.

ALTHOUGH fairly civilized, those young Indian students at Carlisle, Pa., take naturally to the game of football. The influence of heredity is strong.

THE Raines law appears to work in New York somewhat after the historic manner in which the Tombigbee River runs up.

BREIDENTHAL will be a little harder to pronounce than Peffer, but possibly it will not be necessary to pronounce it so often.

LI HUNG CHANG may lose his yellow jacket altogether, but surely he has a mackintosh or something similar laid by for a rainy day.

IF you want to know whether or not Mr. Pingree can hold two offices at the same time keep your eye on Mr. Pingree.

LET us get this right. Which of the Charles Francis Adamses is it that has been elected Mayor of Quincy, Mass.?

AT a New York Hotel it never Raines, so to speak, but it pours.

"EDITOR TRIBUNE," writes "Querist," "is it possible that the real name of 'Ian Maclaren' is Thomas E. Watson?" We do not know what "Querist's" real name is, but we would be willing to stake a barrel of large red apples against a cold buckwheat cake that he voted for free silver.

THE most discouraging politician is the one who doesn't know when he is dead.

NEXT March Mr. Hill will be a New York State's man out of a job.

IT is strongly suspected that the Judges of the Iowa Supreme Court themselves smoke the nasty little things.

THE Prince of Wales is fat, fast, and 56.

MOUNT VESUVIUS is suffering from another paroxysm of seasickness.

LONG practice in dodging scorchers earlier in the season now enables a fairly active person to keep out of the way of the trolley car.

ZOLA and the French Academy still are at outs—Zola especially.

PROF. SHARKEY and the Hon. Bob Fitzsimmons are now fighting each other with their customary weapons.

PERSONALS.

Contributions for the memorial statue to be erected at Rugby in honor of the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" are coming in with surprising rapidity. Already £960 has been raised.

Miss Ellen Terry always has a basketful of clothes for the poor at her home in South Kensington, and when callers come she produces the basket and makes them knit, sew, or crochet while they talk.

Grover Cleveland will, if he lives until the 4th of March, have one distinction that no other President has enjoyed. He will be the only occupant of the White House that has ever ridden to the Capitol with two different successors.

The Berlin artist, Prof. Adolf Henning, recently celebrated his diamond wedding in that city. The Berlin Academy of Arts, of which Henning has been a member since 1839, sent a deputation of five of its members to convey him its congratulations, and the Empress sent him the golden jubilee medal. Prof. Henning was born in Berlin in 1809.

Miss Van Zandt, the American soprano, is about to make her reappearance on the stage of the Opéra Comique in Paris after an absence of twelve years. She will appear in "Lakmé," in the part which she created. Her last appearance at the Opéra Comique was interrupted in the middle of a performance of "The Barber of Seville" by a hostile demonstration in the audience; she left the theater.

Judge J. I. C. Hare of Philadelphia, whose resignation was sent to Gov. Hastings last week, retires from the bench after a continuous service of forty years. Though now an old man, his present action is not prompted by failing strength and consequent incapacity to do any more work, but, as the Philadelphia Ledger gracefully says, "by a desire to contribute to legal literature the rich fruits of his study and observation."

The election of the Marquis of Huntly as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for the third time is an unprecedented event. Lord Huntly succeeded Mr. Goschen in 1887, and has attended more closely to the business of the office than any of his predecessors, except Prof. Bain. He is nearly 50 years old, is the premier Marquis of Scotland, and as chief of the great clan Gordon is known as the "Cock of the North"—a sobriquet won by "deeds of derring do," and held by his powerful house for hundreds of years.

The Baltimore Sun says: "Col. Robert M. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, is one of the Republican candidates in North Carolina who were successful at the recent election. He has been elected to a Judgeship of the State Court, and will take office on Jan. 1. Col. Douglas is a vigorous Republican, and was one of the earliest as well as one of the most earnest and consistent advocates of the election of Maj. McKinley to the Presidency. A warm personal acquaintance has long existed between Maj. McKinley and Col. Douglas, formed while they were staying at the same hotel in Washington during Maj. McKinley's earlier terms in Congress."

CURRENT NOTES.

Teacher—"Tommy, what do you mean, you naughty boy?" Tommy—"I ain't doin' nothin'." Teacher—"Why, Tommy! you whistled; I heard you." Tommy—"My mother says you shouldn't believe all you hear."—Boston Transcript.

"Get any ducks?" "Well, I should say so. Here's a photograph we had taken at the clubhouse with all that we——" But the questioner turned away. He was a sportsman himself and knew all about that kind of game.—Detroit Free Press.

"Look here!" said Brown to his better half. "I'm just sick of it; treating these animals better than you've done me! When that pug died what did you do?" Wife—"Had it stuffed." "Yes; but would you do that much for me?"—Illustrated Chips.

"I thought this road was for the benefit of the public," said the passenger on the trolley, from whom the conductor had refused to take pennies. "You're mistaken, Boss," replied the polite official. "The public is for the benefit of the road."—Buffalo Times.

Professor (lecturing)—"Oxygen, gentlemen, is essential to all animal existence; there could be no life without it. Strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago, when——" Student—"What did they do before it was discovered, professor?"—Household Words.

In Kentucky.—Stranger—"I understand that they lynched a man here yesterday. What had he done?" Col. Pepper—"Done, suh? What had he done? Why, suh, he come here to open a branch agency for a mineral water company! That's what he done!"—Cleveland Leader.

"I'm so glad to hear you speak so encouragingly of Willie Gigg's future," she said to her father. "If I did anything like that it was by accident." "Why, father—you know you referred to him as a young cub." "I did." "Well, you know, it's Willie's ambition to be a lion in society; and maybe he'll grow."—Washington Star.

A short time ago an old lady went on board Nelson's flagship, the Victory. The different objects of interest were duly shown to her, and, on reaching the spot where the great naval hero was wounded (which is marked by a raised brass plate), the officer remarked to her: "Here Nelson fell!" "And no wonder!" exclaimed the old lady. "I nearly fell there myself!"—London Answers.

"Speaking of getting lost in the streets," said the man with the double chin, "I had an experience of that kind, and it defeated me in a political race." "The opposition said you were drunk?" "No. I was only 2 years old when it happened." "Will you please explain?" "I will. I was 2 years old, I got lost, a policeman took me to the station. Thirty years after the story was brought out that I had once been arrested as a vagrant right in my own town."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hints to Young Cyclists.—Don't try to catch the handle-bar with your teeth. Don't look around to see if the hind wheel is following. Don't be surprised if the front wheel shows a disposition to turn into a yard and lie down for a rest. Always fall on your right shoulder and do not let your ear strike the ground until a few seconds later. When you lose a pedal don't get off and go back to look for it. It's there on the machine still, and if you'll feel for it long enough you'll find it again. Should you find a runaway horse on your trail keep close to the curb until he has passed. Then make a spurt and seize him by the tail and put on the brake. Never kill a pedestrian when it can be avoided, but when you do kill one dismount and say you're sorry.—The Hub.

Mocking Birds Disappearing.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 28.—[New York Sun.]—Twenty years ago the beautiful trees of Jacksonville were alive with mocking birds whose incomparable songs made the mornings and afternoons vocal with music. Every tree seemed to hold one or more songsters. Every hour in the day the beautiful lines—

Listen to the mocking bird,
Listen to the mocking bird,
The mocking bird is singing on the lea,

would be forced upon the stranger within the gates. But now no note of a mocking bird is ever heard and no mocking bird is ever seen. The Sun reporter has been here two weeks, but he has not seen nor heard a mocking bird in the city or in any of the suburbs. The Northern demand has very nearly destroyed the species. It is a real pity, as much so as would be the destruction of the beautiful flowers which everywhere distill their perfumes on the slumbrous air. The mocking bird does not thrive in cold climates; Florida seems to be its natural home. It should not be further destroyed, but protected, so that it may be again as numerous as it once was.

And the alligator has also vanished from the waters as the mocking bird has from the trees of Florida. Time was when all the jewelry stores of Jacksonville kept a big supply of them, but the young were sent North as curiosities and the old were killed in sport or for their hides, out of which purses and shoes and slippers and the like came to be made; so that now the alligator has become a rare creature in these parts. In the destruction of the mocking bird and the alligator Florida loses much of the picturesqueness and romance which characterized her in the past.

Old Friends of The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur Republican: Speaking of sticking to old friends leads us to remark that J. H. Ewing of this city has been a constant reader of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for over fifty years. He says he thinks his father subscribed for the first number some fifty-five years ago, when he lived in Knox County, Illinois, and he has read it ever since. Mr. Ewing longs for it same as he does his regular meals. Joseph Thompson is another admirer of THE TRIBUNE and has read it for about thirty year

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle thinks a high protective tariff will not, if it becomes a law, produce prosperous conditions. A tariff of that kind allied with the gold standard cannot make "good business times." If McKinley, as is likely, shall call an extra session of Congress for tariff agitation, he will repeat Cleveland's blunder in 1887 in another form. The settlement of currency problems should logically precede tariff revision. Well may Senator Burrows tremble at the prospect. If the Republican financial doctors commit malpractice the silver question will not only remain a live and healthy issue, but it will sweep the country in the Congressional elections of 1898 and the Presidential election in 1900. We have had the skirmish. The decisive battle is yet to come.

* * *

A man who ought to know of what he is talking recently told a representative of the New York Times that "Cuba is getting a great deal more help from this country than one realizes who hears only of the Lauradas, Bermuda, and similar expeditions. Members of militia companies from all parts of the country have been induced by emissaries of the insurgents to join the forces of Maceo and Gomez. Big offers are made them, payment to be made in the event of rebel success. The Cubans haven't much money; but the chances look bright for victory for them, and the prospect of getting wealthy quickly has allured many a young militiaman from this country. Then, too, the trained soldier has a splendid chance in Cuba for fame and speedy promotion."

* * *

When it appeared that the New England apple crop would altogether exceed the market demand, an organization, now known as the Farmers' Fruit Offering, was formed in Boston to distribute the surplus orchard product to the poor of that city. This society gathered and collected whatever apples the farmers would donate to it, and it has just concluded its mission after seven weeks of effort. In that time it has distributed 4,810 bushels of apples, which might otherwise have gone to waste, among 43,780 persons. The charity has been so practical and grateful that it will probably be repeated whenever crop conditions make it possible.

* * *

A rare old volume known as "Franklin's Prayer Book" fetched $1,250 at a book sale in Boston on Wednesday. This is an abridgment of the English book of common prayer, with the psalter, which was made, as Benjamin Franklin told a correspondent, "by a noble Lord of my acquaintance," at whose request he (Franklin) abridged the catechism and "singing psalms" and wrote the preface. It is interesting to note that Dr. Franklin cut the catechism down to two questions: "What is your duty to God? What is your duty to your neighbor?" with answers.

* * *

In the opinion of the Nashville Banner, a Democratic journal of the better class, the selection of United States Senators in the South is not tending to raise the standard of statesmanship in the higher branch of Congress. "Steve Clay, who has been elected from Georgia," says the Banner, "is a politician of the remorseless school, who has received the office as a reward for his partisan activity as Chairman of the Democratic committee. Gen. Pettus of Alabama was a good soldier and is an able lawyer, but he is said to be a Bourbon of the Bourbons, a politician who regards politics as a species of warfare in which the party end in view justifies the means."

* * *

The Boston Herald departs from its traditional policy of non-interference in the matter of Executive appointments to urge the selection of Andrew D. White for Secretary of State, of whom it says: "One of the first scholars of the land, he has always taken an interest in public affairs, and is well informed with regard to them. His information on the subject of our foreign relations is superior, from his participation in the foreign service of the country in two nations, Russia and Germany. We can call to mind few men who would give more dignity and character to an American Cabinet, alike at home and abroad, than he."

* * *

Gen. Blewett, who died a few weeks ago in Lowndes County, Miss., figured in a strange duel in 1856 with Col. Peter B. Starke, whom he seriously wounded. There was a circumstance in his difficulty with Gen. Blewett, says the Vicksburg Commercial, that caused Col. Starke to determine to receive his fire without returning it. He kept this to himself, however, merely scribbling his intention on a scrap of paper and handing it to his second as he took his place and his pistol. Standing to the mark he took his antagonist's bullet without flinching. It shattered his wrist, his arm hanging by his side, and being crippled the remainder of his life.

* * *

An old Postoffice Inspector says: "Money never should be inclosed in letters for transmission through the mails. In the first place it is unnecessary to do so, because money-orders are so cheap; and, in the second place, money in a letter offers a constant temptation to those who handle mail. It is practically impossible to place money in a letter so that the postal clerk into whose hands the letter falls will not instantly detect it. Paper money has a peculiar odor unlike anything else on earth, and the clerk who is dishonest uses his sense of smell in spotting valuable letters rather than the sense of touch."

* * *

For the first time on record, says the New York Tribune, full military honors have been accorded by the English army authorities at the funeral of a Roman Catholic Sister of Mercy. The woman in question had succumbed to infectious pneumonia while nursing a soldier in the government hospital at Gibraltar, and she was borne to her grave on a gun carriage, followed by the General in command of the colony, with all his staff, as well as by detachments of every regiment of the garrison, while three volleys were fired over her grave.

* * *

The Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.) sees "something like a distinct line of division forming among the Republicans" on the tariff question, and believes that "the cool and conservative leaders of the Republican party are likely to be needed this winter in preventing this new line of division from becoming a dangerous one." It asks, therefore, for a closing of the lines and a patriotic effort "to harmonize differences for the sake of securing for the Federal Treasury the income which every one concedes it must have."

* * *

President Cleveland is really fond of his summer home on Buzzard's Bay, and shows it by the considerable improvements he is having made there. A long sea wall is being built which will reclaim 100 acres or so; sand hills are carted away for filling, roads are made through the woods, lily ponds are constructed, and new stables and other buildings are going up. Mr. Cleveland means to continue a summer citizen of Massachusetts.

* * *

Standing prominently in the principal street of Warrentown, Va., is an old red oak tree which survives as a mute reminder of the blue laws in the Old Dominion. The court records show, says the Richmond State, that it was to this tree and no further a prisoner confined for debt could wander from the Court-House, and there many a weary debtor would go and rest his weary limbs without finding relief from the mental anguish which his confinement made him powerless to prevent.

* * *

The big revival now going on in Philadelphia culminated the other day in a street parade of 3,000 church workers. In a way this suggests the religious processions of the middle ages in Europe. The houses along the route of the parade were decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns; red fire was burned, and skyrockets were set off, while the paraders sang various gospel hymns as they marched.

* * *

The insurance companies are having some fun with Referee Thomas B. Reed. He was introduced to their representatives at dinner in New York the other night by the Chairman, who said that he had always believed that Mr. Reed was a model of righteousness and integrity, but that he was sorry to find on meeting him that he hadn't got an honest hair on the top of his head.

* * *

The Denver Republican, an uncompromising free silver advocate, believes, for "many reasons," that "the best policy for the free coinage Senators and Representatives in Congress to pursue in the near future is to permit President McKinley and his Republican colleagues to give the policies they favor a fair trial in practice."

* * *

Delaware Democrats are asked by the Wilmington Every Evening (Dem.) to send Mr. Bayard to the United States Senate. They "should be proud of the opportunity," it says, "to choose such a man as their Senator. They would honor themselves by the selection. It would be a fitting close to his long and honorable public career, and a lasting credit to the State of Delaware."

BOY HUNTER BADLY SHOT

PETER WAGNER CLUBS HIS GUN AND RECEIVES ITS CONTENTS.

Accident Is Caused by an Attempt to Dispatch a Fleeing Rabbit Which Passes Close to the Lad—Unfortunate Lies in a Field Near Niles Center While His Companions Go Three Miles for Help—Hopes of Recovery.

Peter Wagner, a 19-year-old boy, whose home is with his father, Theodore Wagner, at No. 144 Ainsley avenue, went rabbit hunting near Niles Center yesterday afternoon with five boy companions and is now suffering from a dangerous wound. In his excitement, caused by the passing of a fleeing rabbit within a few feet of him, the youth seemed to forget that his gun was for shooting purposes and tried to dispatch the animal with the butt end of his weapon. The piece was discharged and the contents fearfully lacerated the lower part of the boy's body.

Wagner was obliged to lie on the ground in the field where the accident occurred until his companions went three miles to a farm-house and secured a wagon. He was then jolted over country roads for three hours in the direction of the Alexian Bros.' Hospital. His groans, as he lay on a pile of straw in the wagon, finally attracted the attention of two policemen. The boy's companions ran away and the policemen hurried him to the hospital. Although dangerously wounded and suffering from the results of his exposure it is believed he will recover.

Wagner left home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in company with Henry Erickson, No. 21 Leland avenue; Joe Myers, No. 231 Leland avenue; and Henry, Otto, and Ernest Breister, No. 4 Hawley avenue, Rogers Park.

The boys walked to near Niles Center, when they struck across the fields to hunt. It was late in the day before they reached their destination.

Start Up the Rabbit.

Finally one of the boys started a rabbit from a heap of brush. The boys were standing in a circle, and the rabbit headed directly for young Wagner.

The lad seized the barrel of his shotgun and attempted to club the rabbit as it went by him. The weapon was discharged and the boy fell to the ground.

His companions were too frightened to do anything for him, and, leaving him where he fell, they started off in search of help. Not being familiar with the country they were obliged to go nearly three miles before they succeeded in getting a wagon and assistance.

The boy was almost unconscious when they returned and was bleeding copiously. His companions lifted him upon a pile of straw in the wagon and drove in the direction of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Wagner's sufferings were so intense that they were forced to drive very slowly. On the way the boys stopped at the home of a Rogers Park physician, who said he could do nothing for Wagner, and advised that he be taken at once to a hospital. It was over two hours before the wagon was fairly within the city limits.

Wagner Shrieks in Agony.

Every jolt over the rough streets and country roads brought a shriek of agony from the boy in the wagon, and finally pedestrians had their attention drawn to it. Some of them looked in the wagon and saw the wounded boy. Finally there was a crowd following. The nearer the wagon approached the hospital the larger became the crowd, and the more piteous the cries of the boy inside.

Finally Policemen Reddy and Parker of the Sheffield avenue detail saw the crowd and the wagon. At the approach of the policemen Wagner's companions became frightened and ran away and the patrolmen took the wagon in charge and hurried the boy to the hospital.

Drs. Henrotin, Doerr, and Hutchins immediately placed Wagner under the influence of an anæsthetic and an operation was performed. It was found the charge of shot and made a deep wound close to the abdomen, but not penetrating it.

TAKES BACK THREE YOUNG BANDITS.

Sheriff of La Salle County Departs with Youths Who Made a Four-Day Country Raid.

A Sheriff from La Salle County, Ill., departed yesterday morning, having in custody the three boys, William Burch, Frank Douglas, and Charles Williams, 16, 17, and 18 years old respectively, whose four-day robbery in the county was described in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

The boys were arrested Friday night by detectives from the West Thirteenth Street Police Station as they stepped from a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train at Western avenue and Sixteenth street.

The boys were arrested on telegrams from the Sheriff of La Salle County. They carried big revolvers in their pockets and also had in their possession a large amount of jewelry said to have been stolen.

They confessed to having committed burglaries at Mendota, Earlville, Freedom, and small towns in the vicinity.

"BLIND PIGS" NEAR THE CEMETERY.

Four-Mile League of Evanston Believes It Has Evidence Implicating Calvary Employes.

The Four-Mile League of Evanston believes it has secured evidence that some of the employés of Calvary Cemetery are running "blind pigs," and it is said an appeal is to be made to the Archbishop to have him close the liquor places.

One of the cemetery policemen who, in addition to his official duties, also keeps a restaurant, is said to be selling liquor on the side. As his restaurant stands on ground controlled by the Archbishop it is thought the word of the letter would suffice to stop the sale of liquor there.

The cemetery and the alleged "blind pigs" are inside the city limits of Evanston, but it is said the great bulk of their trade comes from funeral parties.

POLICE LOOK FOR A LODGING-HOUSE.

George Ward Tells of a Beating and Attempted Robbery.

George Ward, an iron-worker living in South Chicago, reported to the Harrison Street Police Station last evening that he had been roughly handled in a Clark street lodging-house.

He fell asleep in a chair, he said, and was aroused by some one tugging at his pockets. He saw he was being robbed and began to resist, but received a blow over the head. The thief, he said, then ran away, but the proprietor threw him into the street after giving him a beating.

Ward said the house was between Van Buren and Harrison streets, and the police are trying to locate it.

ESOTERIC SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Addresses on "The Vedas" and "Practical 'Occultism" Tomorrow Evening.

The Chicago Esoteric Extension Society has sent out announcements of two entertainments in its series for the season, the first of which will be given tomorrow evening in the drill hall on the seventeenth floor of Masonic Temple. There will be two addresses—on "The Vedas," by the Brahmacharin-Bodhabhikshu, and on "Practical Occultism," by Virchand R. Ghandi. The next meeting will be on Jan. 12, at the same place, and will be addressed by Miss Lucy Silk on the subject, "Relaton of Art to Use."

DECLINES THE CALL TO EVANSTON.

Rev. D. B. Cheney of Racine, Wis., Makes a Statement.

The Rev. D. B. Cheney of the First Baptist Church of Racine, Wis., stated yesterday that he did not expect to accept the call of the First Baptist Church at Evanston. His decision was unexpected.

Lake Forest Alumni to Meet.

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Lake Forest University Alumni club of Chicago will be held this evening in the basement restaurant of the Y. M. C. A. Building at 6:15 o'clock.

WAYFARERS SEEK SLEEP AND FOOD.

Novel Spectacle Presented Each Morning by Outcasts Who Appear Voluntarily at a Police Station Nightly.

A chance to sleep lying on a bare cement floor, and a chance to get a breakfast consisting of a hunk of bread and a cup of coffee, together with the possibility of escaping the cold—this is what tempts many men to spend the night in the Harrison Street Station who are not otherwise compelled to do so.

The record kept of the number of wayfarers who spend each night in the station voluntarily is a fairly good record of the condition of the weather for those nights. When the first serious cold snap came on, right after Thanksgiving day, the corridors of the jail rapidly began growing in popularity, and since that time the number of persons accommodated there has averaged about fifty each night.

The quarters assigned to the "lodgers," as they are called at the station, are in the south corridor in the basement. In a space perhaps fourteen feet wide and thirty-five long anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five men lie down each night, with their arms or their coats for pillows.

Capt. Koch thinks men are more likely to steal when hungry than when fed, and consequently believes it a good plan to feed these lodgers before turning them out.

The feeding of the lodgers, which takes place at an early hour every morning, is a novel sight. The men are lined up like prisoners in a lock-step march and headed around a turn in the corridor to the kitchen. They pass slowly, and as each reaches the kitchen door he is given a "hand-out," a cup of sweetened coffee and a piece of bread.

Then the line is required to double on itself and the men are marched back to their night quarters. The precaution of getting the men away from the entrance is taken to prevent them from running off with the coffee cups.

Many of the men are chronic good-for-nothings. On the other hand, many of the men are known to the police as honest laborers who have the misfortune to be out of work.

SHOOTS AT MURPHY AND HITS MILLER

Saloonkeeper William Bennett Exploits His Poor Marksmanship in West Monroe Street.

Two reports from a revolver, followed by a man throwing up his hands and falling to the ground, caused much excitement at Halsted and Monroe streets yesterday afternoon, especially when a roughly-dressed man was seen to run east in Monroe street followed by a citizen flourishing a pistol. In a few minutes the street was so packed with humanity that street car traffic was blocked.

The fallen man was Thomas Miller, No. 47 Walnut street. He had been shot in the calf of the left leg. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was stated that the wound was not serious.

The Desplaines street police are now searching for William Bennett, a saloonkeeper, No. 96 Peoria street, who did the shooting, and incidentally are anxious to locate John Murphy, for whom, it is said, the shots were intended.

Murphy went into Bennett's saloon about 2 o'clock and had a quarrel with the proprietor over a glass he had broken. A fight followed. Murphy ran out and Bennett chased him with a revolver, firing two shots, both missing Murphy, and one hitting Miller, an innocent bystander. Bennett and Murphy escaped.

BRIG. BREWER GETS OUT TO CHURCH.

Has So Far Recovered as to Be Able to Speak for the Salvation Army in Oak Park.

Brigadier Brewer of the Salvation Army has so far recovered from the effects of the surgical operation he recently underwent that he was able to attend church last evening.

He was invited to talk at the Oak Park Methodist Church, and though barely able to move unassisted did not care to lose an opportunity of winning friends for the army and accepted the invitation. He limps painfully, but the wound in the foot, which for some time showed no signs of healing, is doing well now.

The Salvation Army of Evanston waged an enthusiastic fight all day yesterday against the powers of evil. Maj. Marshall, the new district officer for the Chicago district, with his wife, assisted in the warfare. In the morning a salvation meeting was held in the barracks, No. 621 Davis street. A holiness meeting was held at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon a "free and easy" meeting followed. The campaign wound up in the evening with a "battle for souls."

NABBED AS HE LEAPS FOR LIBERTY.

Rodger Gallery, Surprised While Ransacking Joseph Christian's House, Jumps into a Policeman's Arms.

Rodger Gallery, who has already served a term in the penitentiary, will be arraigned this morning in the East Chicago Avenue Police Court on the charge of burglary. He was arrested on Saturday evening at the house of Joseph Christian, No. 61 Cass street.

While Mr. Christian and his family were at supper, about 7 o'clock, a neighbor told them that a man was ransacking the upper part of the house. Word was sent to the East Chicago Avenue Station and Policemen Perring and Closs arrived at the house in a few minutes. One of them entered, while the other remained on the outside and caught Gallery as he was trying to escape.

Gallery jumped from a second story window in the rear into the arms of the bluecoat. He had secured no booty.

CAUGHT TRYING TO ENTER A HOUSE.

Thomas McClure and Joe Murphy Arrested After Breaking One of Dr. McDougal's Windows.

Thomas McClure, alias Lewis, and Joe Murphy were arrested by Officer Powers of the Fiftieth Street Police Station while attempting to enter the residence of Dr. Edward McDougal, at Forty-seventh street and Calumet avenue, on Saturday night. The men had broken a window in the rear and were about to enter the house when the officer appeared. They were locked up at the Eleventh Precinct Police Station and will be arraigned before Justice Porter this morning.

WILL WORSHIP AS USUAL NEXT SUNDAY

Congregation of the Scorched First Presbyterian Church to Miss Only One Day of Devotions.

White paper notices tacked to the doors of the First Presbyterian Church yesterday told the members of the congregation that in spite of the morning's fire, services would be held next Sunday as usual.

A large force of artisans will be set at work this morning, and it is intended to have all damage remedied by next Sunday.

The loss on the building amounts to about $4,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Neither the organ nor any part of the main auditorium was injured.

Bishop Rodemacher Officiates.

The Rt.-Rev. Joseph Rodemacher, Bishop of the Fort Wayne Diocese, assisted by Father Plaster and Father Byrne, officiated at the ceremonies of dedication of All Saints' Catholic Church at Hammond, Ind., yesterday morning. Catholic societies from South Chicago and Hammond participated in the parade, of which ex-Mayor Patrick Reilley was Grand Marshal. The Rev. Father John Cook is pastor of the new church.

Body of Thomas Gifford Found.

The body of Thomas Gifford, a laboring man, who lived at No. 4505 Paulina street, was found yesterday afternoon in the south branch of the river at Fortieth and Lincoln streets by Mrs. Barbara Dietman, Thirty-ninth and Lincoln streets, who was walking along the canal bank. She called a policeman and the body was taken to the morgue and identified by a son. Gifford had been missing for five weeks.

It makes red blood. Rosy, healthy people move the world. Postum Cereal is neither tea nor coffee

FALL BREAKS HIS NECK.

JOHN H. SHEPPARD PLUNGES THIRTY FEET TO HIS DEATH.

Attempting to Cross a Light Shaft on a Plank the Board Suddenly Turns, Hurling Him to the Bottom—Harris Bloomburg, Awakened by the Noise, Finds His Boarder Beyond Human Aid—Two Brothers in New York Are Notified.

John H. Sheppard, while crossing a board which he had placed across a light shaft in order to get to his room on the fourth floor of No. 215 West Twelfth street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fell to the bottom of the shaft, thirty feet below, and was instantly killed, his neck being broken.

Sheppard attended a masquerade ball at the West Twelfth Sreet Turner Hall, and when the time came to unmask he went to his room to put on other clothes. The family of Harris Bloomburg, with whom Sheppard boarded, being asleep, and not wishing to awaken them, Sheppard picked up a board and put it across the light shaft to the window of his room on the other side. He crossed the board, changed his clothes, and returned to the hall.

The dance broke up at 2 o'clock, and returning home Sheppard started to enter his room in the same manner as before. But the board was cut diagonally at one end, and he had not taken three steps before it turned and threw him to the bottom of the shaft.

The noise of the fall of board and body awakened Bloomburg, who upon investigation discovered the cause and notified the Maxwell street police.

Sheppard was an Englishman, 17 years old and a printer. It is not known whether he has any relatives living in the city.

The dead man has two brothers living in New York, and the home of his parents is in England. He had intended going East next week. Isaac Ice, with whom Sheppard formerly lived at No. 203 West Twelfth street, has taken charge of the body.

PLEA FOR GRAND RELIGIOUS MUSIC.

Rev. Father Dore Discourses on Song Service in the Catholic Church at Holy Name Cathedral.

Two thousand people attended the service last night at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, which was specially illuminated. The Rev. J. P. Dore delivered an address on "The Music of the Church," and an unusually fine song service was rendered.

Father Dore made a plea for religious music. He said the plain chant lacked the power of giving the peace, the joy, serenity, and happiness bestowed by the more elaborate service. He noted the important part played in the Catholic service by music, and its value when it told of the suffering and sorrow of the Lord, which were brought vividly before congregations.

He spoke of the beauty of the cathedral, but said no matter how impressive the ceremony, the church was silent till the mingled voices of the choristers rose and their song marked the culmination of the service. He said song was one of the greatest gifts with which the world had been blessed, and then, in closing, urged good deeds upon his hearers, that they might enjoy the heavenly music hereafter.

"Music, from Its Psychological Viewpoint," was the topic considered by the Society of Anthropology yesterday afternoon in the Handel Hall Building. Dr. W. Xavier Sudduth read a paper on the subject, saying that music was manifested in the subjective condition of man.

"MOTHER MONROE" HAS TO CAMP OUT

Evicted from Her Rooms for Non-Payment of Rent, She Sleeps Beside Her Property in the Street.

"Old Mother" Monroe's home has been taken away from her and she slept last night in the open air. Her home had been in an old building at No. 183 Jefferson street, but non-payment of rent brought constables, who turned woman and property with little ceremony into the street.

Mrs. Monroe is 56 years old, a character, and a companion of "Doc" Ryder, also notorious, who died in the house last week. The woman's goods were piled pell mell in a lot adjoining the house. She guarded her property, single-handed, last night and on Saturday night, resting on a lounge. Kindly-minded people, who heard of her predicament, sent to her yesterday with an offer of shelter in an institution.

"No," said Mrs. Monroe last night, "I didn't go. I can take care of myself."

"I was born in England," she said in reply to a question, "and came to this country ten years ago and made a home here. I went along without any trouble until a year ago, when I was taken sick and fell behind in my rent $200. The building is owned by Dawson & Bro., No. 200 North Halsted street."

However, Mrs. Monroe has arranged to take a room today in the house of Mrs. Smith, in the rear of the one from which she was turned out.

"MIKADO" BY THE SURPLICED CHOIR.

Amateur Presentation for the Benefit of P. E. Church of the Transfiguration Organization's Music Fund.

Fully 150 families residing south of Thirty-seventh street will be represented on the stage of Oakland Music Hall, Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, tomorrow and Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The event is an amateur presentation of the "Mikado," by the choir of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, assisted by a hundred or more other musically inclined people of the South Side, and is for the benefit of the surpliced choir music fund. Rehearsals have been in progress for several weeks and for an amateur production of the comic opera promises to be somewhat pretentious.

Five matrons and forty young maids make up the chorus of Yum Yum schoolmates, while several well known families in Hyde Park and Kenwood will figure in the Japanese Noblemen and Tinker's chorus and the fan dancers. A special feature will be the Danse des Fleurs à la Oriental by twenty-five "buds." There is a long list of patronesses.

The performance will be under the general direction of Albert L. Baker, with Prof. Edward G. Kimpton, the choirmaster, as musical director and manager. The costumes will be new and elegant, and numerous witty and appropriate local hits have been interpolated in the dialogue.

PASTOR PERRY IN HIS NEW CHARGE.

Successor of the Rev. M. W. Haynes Meets His Parishioners of the Englewood Baptist Church.

The Rev. H. Francis Perry, formerly of Hyde Park, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the Englewood Baptist Church yesterday as the successor of the Rev. M. W. Haynes, who resigned some months ago, and preached to a large audience.

Mr. Perry reached Englewood Wednesday. He was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1861, and his first and only pastorate previous to coming to Englewood was the Baptist church at Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston.

The new pastor is married and his wife accompanied him to Englewood. His new charge has a membership of 1,500 and has one of the finest church buildings in Chicago.

The Rev. A. W. Runyan, who has succeeded the Rev. J. W. Vosburg as pastor of the Normal Park Baptist Church, yesterday preached his first sermon to his new charge. Up to accepting the call from Normal Park Mr. Runyan was a pastor in Beloit. His first pastorate was at Old Orchard, Me., whence he went to San Francisco

Roswell G. Horr Is Much Improved.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 6.—The condition of ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, formerly of Michigan, now in this city, who is ill, was much improved today. No complications of a serious order have as yet appeared, and the family and physicians believe that Mr. Horr will recover.

Moderate price Christmas presents in lamps and onyx tables. Bohner's lamp store, 85 Wabash-av.

FEEL A SHOCK AT THE SIGHT OF GOLD.

Amusing Stories of People Who Have Not Handled "Yellow Boys" in a Long Time.

Gold in large amounts has been deposited in the banks since election, but comparatively little is in general circulation. Now that the "yellow boys" can be had at any banking institution for the asking, there is little demand for them.

Some business firms have paid their employés in gold and paper, while many individuals have passed gold into circulation just for "the fun of the thing."

Some amusing stories are related in this connection.

"I prefer carrying gold to clumsy silver or dirty rag dollars," said a prominent Board of Trade man yesterday, "but I do not like the suspicious way in which people often look at the coin and then at me.

"This morning I had occasion to pay for a telegram, and gave the clerk a $2½ gold piece. He took it at first for a dime and reminded me that the telegram cost 25 cents. 'That's $2½,' I said. 'We are not allowed to accept foreign money here except at a discount,' he replied.

"I gave a $5 gold piece to a conductor the other day. He soon discovered what it was and stared at me for five minutes, and said: 'Excuse me, sir; but I got such a shock.'

"Owing a small bill to a tailor, the other day I handed him $10 in gold. He stood aghast. I found he had voted for Bryan, but the sight of that gold piece has given him an eye-opener."

The paying teller of a down-town bank tells an amusing story of a man who asked payment of a $5 check in gold. He got his coin, but exclaimed indignantly: "What are you giving me? This is a pound and is sixpence short of what is due me." He was advised to examine the coin carefully. He did so, and then pocketed the piece, saying:

"Well, I had no idea American gold looked as pretty as that."

Lyman Gage was asked for an opinion on the advent of the yellow metal into the channels of trade. He said:

"I asked the paying teller of the First National Bank on Saturday what he was doing with his gold. He said: 'Nothing; nobody seems to want it except to gratify curiosity or to keep it in the pocket for luck.' Many business-men do not ask for gold, as they do not wish to create the suspicion they are simply working a political fake. But anybody who wants gold can easily get it at the banks now that the distrust is over. Our gold deposits have increased enormously since election, and we are willing to exchange it for other kinds of currency. But nobody wants gold except when they can't get it."

SIXTY-SIX LIVES LOST ON THE LAKES

Disasters of the Last Season Are Much Below the Average of Previous Years.

Sixty-six lives were lost in navigating the great lakes during the season now closing. Compared with previous years this list is much below the average. There have been many storms, but owing in a large degree to good luck vessels have escaped. Even rotten old hulks have succeeded in dodging the storms, and coming into port time after time in safety. Another cause for the lessening of disasters is the improved construction of lake boats.

The most serious disaster was the wrecking of the schooner Waukesha off Muskegon on Nov. 7, by which six lives were sacrificed by the disobedience of the crew, who let go the anchors when their boat was riding out a gale on a lee shore.

Next in point of numbers was the loss of the schooner Mary D. Ayer on May 17. The schooner Sumatra foundered off Milwaukee on Sept. 4, carrying down four seamen. A boiler explosion on the Rhoda Stewart off Alpena ended three lives, and three were burned with the City of Kalamazoo on Nov. 30. On July 9 the schooner Little Wissahickon went down, taking the Captain and two of his crew. The Captains of the Ayer and the Little Wissahickon endeavored to save their craft, but instead lost their lives.

Twenty-six sailors fell overboard and were drowned. Six fell through open hatches and were killed. One diver was suffocated when at work on the Cayuga. Miscellaneous causes make up the balance of the death list of sixty-six.

But one passenger of the large number carried by lake steamers was lost. It will never be known whether this passenger fell overboard or committed suicide, but it is believed to be a case of suicide.

O'LEARY QUITS HIS LAST DITCH.

Charles Raymond Receives His Commission as Evanston's Postmaster and Takes Full Charge.

Charles Raymond took full possession of the Evanston Postoffice yesterday. Mr. Raymond's commission arrived in the morning from Washington, and when the office opened at 9 o'clock he presented his credentials to Postmaster O'Leary. The latter immediately turned the property over to his successor.

Postmaster Raymond has appointed T. M. Poole as his chief clerk in place of George W. Hartrey. Mr. Poole was Secretary of the Evanston Democratic club, and resigned from the club after the Chicago convention and helped form the sound money Democratic organization.

Mrs. Minnie O'Hare, who is in charge of Station A, located at South Evanston, it is understood, will remain in charge, as Mr. Raymond says he will make no immediate changes.

TO FORM A DIVINE-HEALING MISSION.

Rev. J. W. Walsh, Congregationalist, Resigned, Heads an Independent Church Movement in Hammond.

Preliminary steps toward organizing a divine healing mission were taken at Hammond, Ind., yesterday afternoon by the Rev. John W. Welsh, who recently resigned his pastorate of the First Congregational Church to engage in the work. The project is termed an independent church movement.

The Rev. S. W. Phelps of the Baptist Church, which has been the heaviest loser, says:

"Those who withdraw from our congregation are disgruntled because they could not run the whole affair. Since they have gone there is harmony in our circle, and I may say the church has been materially benefited."

DOSTER'S BILL OF RIGHTS

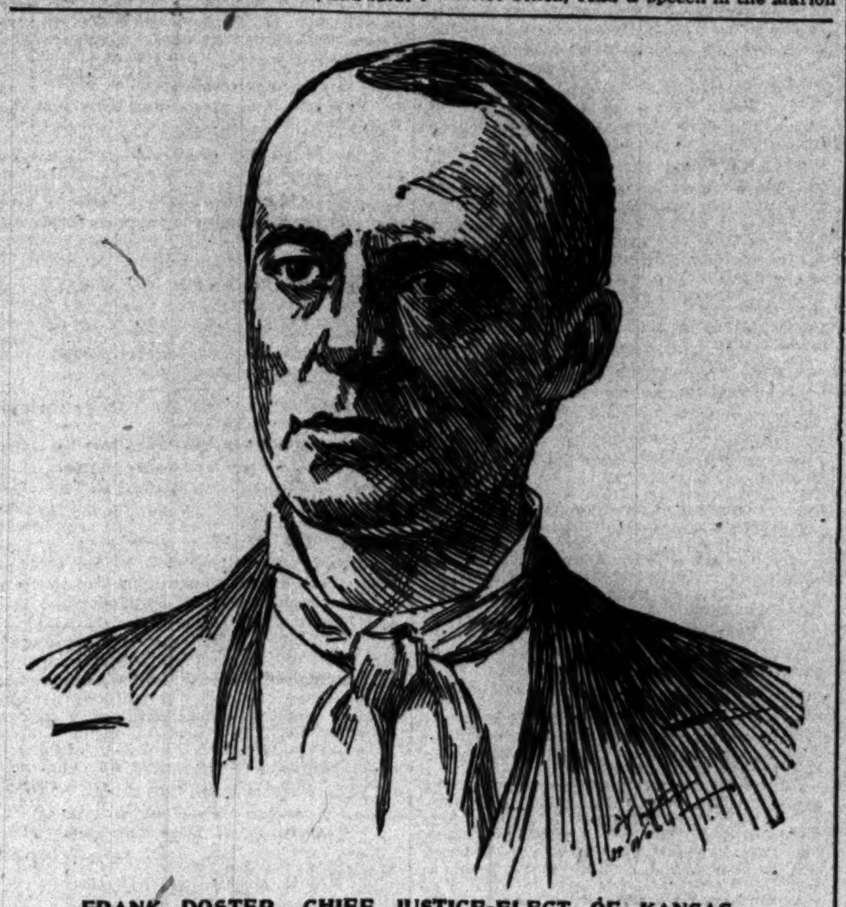
THEORY IN ECONOMICS PROMULGATED BY KANSAN CHIEF JUSTICE.

He Stands on the Doctrine That the Prerogatives of the User of a Thing Are Paramount to Those of Its Owner, Which He Gave to the World in a Speech at Marion in 1891—Sketch of His Career.

When through the ascendency of the Popocratic party in Kansas Frank Doster was elevated to the position of Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court a man was brought into prominence who had been known before only as the originator of a new and peculiar theory in economics.

It was Frank Doster of Marion, Kas., who gave utterance some years ago to the startling proposition that "the rights of the user of a thing are paramount to the rights of its owner."

In May, 1891, Judge Doster, then on the district bench, read a speech in the Marion Opera-House to a gathering of farmers. It has been termed his "socialistic speech."



FRANK DOSTER, CHIEF JUSTICE-ELECT OF KANSAS.

He began this speech by saying that the "hard times" were due to some definite cause. He passed over insufficient currency, overpopulation, and overproduction as causes, and tariff, reciprocity, single-taxing, and communism as cures, and taking for his topic "the mutuality of capital and labor," said:

"I here and now declare that in my judgment the cause of all industrial derangement is a misconception of the just relations between capital and labor. Radical and unpopular as it may be, I deny the existence of that mutuality between labor and capital which we hear so constantly asserted."

User's Right vs. Owner's.

The climax of the speech was the following sentence:

"Stripped to its nakedness, the proposition is that the owner of property does not possess with respect to such property an equality of right with the user of it, and upon the truth of that proposition let me say to you, members of the Citizens' and Farmers' Alliances, and you People's party men, rests the entire fabric of your political platforms."

The striking sentences that followed up the "stripped-to-its-nakedness" climax were:

"I have asserted that the rights of a user of a thing were paramount to the rights of its owner. Ownership is a trustee for use, and the owner is the trustee for the user, and entitled to considerations as a trustee, and as nothing else.

"The man who possesses a thing not for the purposes of his own use, but for the purposes of somebody else's use, and whose interest in it is limited to the compensation which he can extort from others for the privilege of using it, occupies an entirely different position"—that is, a different position from the man who uses what he owns.

This gives, in a nutshell, Judge Doster's novel view of the relations of capital and labor and their respective rights. This is not the only peculiarity of the Daniel Webster of Kansas Populism. There are others.

Sketch of Judge Doster.

In fact, there are a number of paradoxical characteristics in Frank Doster. He looks both old and young. He has a delicate, nervous physiognomy. He avoids society. His townsmen say he never speaks unless spoken to. He wears a perpetual mask of melancholy. Upon close view he is a well preserved man, approaching 50; at a careless glance he looks like a young man at 30 after a hard life.

He wears his soft hat cocked askew on his Indian black hair, and a "stand-up" collar gaping widely in front and wrapped by a "string" tie that is tied in a little close knot—not a bow—with the ends hanging down eight inches over his shirt bosom. The three upper buttons of his waistcoat are always unbuttoned. He wears boxtoed boots, a cheap suit, and a big gold watch-chain. He has always dressed in just this way.

As a poor lawyer in Marion, with a large family and many books, Judge Doster has snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. A few months ago he saw himself in the mirror as a man with the crows' feet gathering at his eyes and silver streaks in his hair. He had been spoken of as a smart man, and as "a brilliant man." In 1878 he would have gone to Congress as a Greenbacker if the other man hadn't beaten him. In 1891, after five good years as District Judge, he would have worn the ermine four years more if the other man hadn't beaten him. He was 48 years old. His youth, with its high hopes, was gone forever. However, instead of encountering final and overwhelming defeat, this dark, sad-faced man at Marion was carried to the pinnacle of success.

The Doster Tenets.

The most important of the Doster tenets are substantially as follows:

"That only those things a man uses for himself, such as his house, his clothes, his luxuries, his carriages and horses, his tools, are absolutely his own, regardless of any one else, but that his railways and lands and powder magazines and bakeries, while he is entitled to sell and make a profit, belong in a sense to the users.

"That the privilege of owning large tracts of land to rent, means of transportation, the manufacture of necessities, the stockyards, street car lines, and lighting systems must be subject to public supervision.

"That, because a man has invented a machine needed by all, and has been granted a patent, he may not charge $100 for what cost him $1 to make.

"That the use of capital—which if invested in land, is the land—is a higher function than the ownership of the land. Consequently there can be no just retaliation between the worker and the owner except a share of profits.

"That the proportionate profit of the producer or user should exceed and be more than the profit accorded to the owner of the capital.

"That speculation should be stopped."

Explains His Marion Speech.

Judge Doster claims that great injustice has been done him by misquotation of his speech at Marion in 1891. Explaining the matter a few days ago he said:

"The circulation of mutilated extracts from my speech of several years ago is an apt instance of a 'half truth being a whole lie.' I was discussing the so-called mutuality between labor and capital. I proceeded to an analysis of what labor and capital are and their relations to each other—which the world wrongly says are mutual—and had reduced the terms, in their analysis to what I considered their equivalent expressions, 'use' representing 'labor' and 'ownership' representing 'capital.' I illustrated the kind of property which the user has more right to than the owner, as the monopolies and quasi-public institutions, such as the trusts and combines on public necessities and the railroads.

"In affirming the right of the Illinois Legislature to control the charges of the railway, warhouse, and other like companies, Chief Justice Waite said that the person who devotes his property to the public use must submit to public control for the common good, and it follows 'that the rights of the users are paramount to the rights of the owners.'"

Judge Doster began life contradictorily. Born in Virginia, he was an Indiana cavalryman. He married early. Mrs. Doster was Caroline Riddle of Illinois. He went to the Legislature as a Republican in his youth—in 1873—from Marion County.

"I was the greenback nominee for Congress in 1878," he said with evident dislike for characterizing himself as a greenbacker.

Greenbackism dying out, he became a union labor man. In 1887-'88 Gov. Martin appointed him to an unfinished term as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District. When the election came around he was an independent candidate for the same office against the Republican candidate and won handsomely. During five judicial years his most remarkable act was the great speech at Marion in 1891. He was beaten for reëlection, running as a Populist, that year by a Republican. Since then he has remained a Populist, practiced law, held the place of the Daniel Webster of the Populist party of Kansas, and been devoted to him family. His oldest child, a daughter, Lenore, is studying art in New York. His son Chase, a fine-looking young man of 24, is a member of the United States Geological Survey. He has two boys and a girl besides. The "baby" is Orth, 11 years old.

Mrs. Doster has quite a name in Marion for brilliancy, and used to belong to a literary and agnostic society and carry on controversies in the local papers with the preachers. She quite agrees with her husband in his theories. For several years both Judge Doster and his wife have been secluded in their home.

HE ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Dan O'Connell Refuses to Make Over Her $550,000 of Property to Her Husband and Trouble Ensues.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Dan O'Connell of Molyneux Corners, fifteen miles north of this city, attempted to murder his wife and three children yesterday afternoon. His attempt was frustrated by one of the servants, whose head was badly crushed and jaw broken by O'Connell for interfering. He will probably die.

Six months ago O'Connell married Mrs. Arthur Ashford, widow of a wealthy hotel man and politician, who died two years ago and left her a fortune amounting to $550,000. Last Wednesday, Mrs. O'Connell says, her husband ordered her to deed the property over to him. She declined to do so. He drove over to Pekin and began a drunken spree. Yesterday morning he returned home and began abusing his wife. He knocked her down. The German hostler named Chris saw the man start for little Emma and jumped between them. O'Connell hit him, bowling him over, and then jumped on his face, breaking his jaw. Emma then stepped between her stepfather and her mother and he struck her, knocking her down and badly bruising her. His brother, Charles O'Connell, interfered, but was driven away. Mrs. O'Connell fled for her life, running to the house of her daughter, Mrs. Sherman. Although badly injured, Little Emma caught up the baby and carried it to her sister's house.

O'Connell took an ax and smashed all the furniture in the house, including a piano and a fine oil portrait of Ashford, his wife's former husband. He also tore all his wife's clothes to shreds. He held two Deputy Sheriffs at bay with a revolver and escaped, but was captured tonight.

RETURNS A WATCH, BUT TAKES $110.

Robber with a False Beard Holds Up C. M. Burroughs in His Grocery at No. 29 Madison Street, Harlem.

A highwayman wearing a false beard visited the grocery of C. M. Burroughs, No. 29 Madison street, Harlem, last evening. He left with $110. He might have secured Burrough's watch had not the groceryman pleaded for the timepiece, saying it was an heirloom.

Burroughs was counting the day's receipts preparatory to closing the store when the robber entered. He thrust a revolver at Burroughs, and bade him throw up his hands and make no outcry.

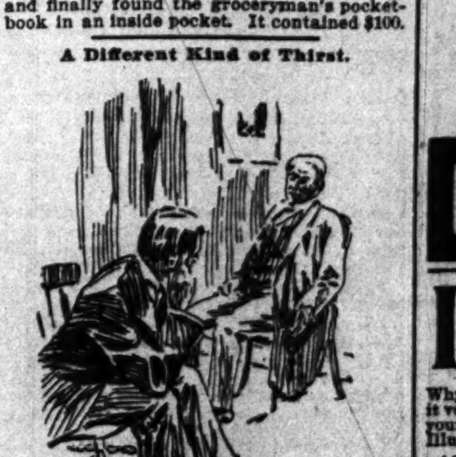
Burroughs complied and the intruder then began his operations by opening the cash drawer and taking the day's receipts, amounting to $10.

"Is this all you have?" he asked, turning to Burroughs.

The storekeeper replied that it was.

"O, I think we can dig up a little more," responded the robber, and he then proceeded to go through the pockets of his victim. In a vest pocket he found a gold watch. He was in the act of taking possession of it when Burroughs protested and the robber returned it. But he continued his search and finally found the groceryman's pocketbook in an inside pocket. It contained $100.

A Different Kind of Thirst.



Doctor—"You must give up drinking brandy; it's injurious. Drink milk; it contains all the elements of the blood."

Patient—"But I'm not blood thirsty."—Truth.

The Burglar Who Moved Paradise

By HERBERT D. WARD

A newly-married couple's strange and funny experiences: they begin at the supreme moment of the proposal: in the midst of the wedding: on the honeymoon and in their search for a home. Beautifully illustrated, this new novel begins in the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal.

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for all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

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Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Break up your Cold Over night.

Don't use sprays, douches, atomizers or stomach medicines. Booth's

"Hyomei"

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, will do it. It *cures by inhalation*. Air is the only thing intended for the breathing organs.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Trenton, N. J.
March 9, 1896.

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INDIANS TO COME WEST.

ARRANGE GAME WITH WISCONSIN TO BE PLAYED IN COLISEUM.

Date of Contest Not Definitely Settled, but Will Be Some Time Before Christmas—Capt. Richards in Chicago Arranging the Details—Both Teams Unusually Strong This Year and the Outcome Will Give a Line on Strength of East and West.

Wisconsin University football eleven and the team from the Carlisle Indian School will play a game of football in the Coliseum some time before Christmas. Capt. Richards of the Wisconsin team was in Chicago yesterday and Saturday making arrangements with the Coliseum company and the local backers of the enterprise, and he said last night he had secured an option on the building for the game and had received favorable answers from the Indians, and the game was definitely arranged.

It will be one of the most important contests played this year, as it is the only criterion of the work of the teams of the East and West. Wisconsin is the only Western team having a clear record of victories, and, while the Badgers do not claim the Western championship, modestly admitting it is in doubt, they are admitted to have the clearest title to it.

The Indians have played all the best teams of the East, and in the case of Harvard and Yale played them to a standstill. Harvard managed to get a victory by one touchdown, and the referee awarded the game to Yale after the Indians had tied the score, a technically robbing the red men of a touchdown.

Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Brown have defeated the Carlisle team, but the Indians scored in each game.

Wisconsin has defeated Chicago, Minnesota, and Grinnell, and has tied Northwestern and Beloit.

Capt. Richards is enthusiastic in his support of the project and is holding his team in readiness to meet the Indians if the game is finally arranged. The Indians keep in constant training.

From a spectacular point of view the contest will easily excell any football game played in the West this year. Wisconsin played a model game of football throughout the season, and the work of the red men excited the admiration of every one who watched them. The weather conditions will not affect the game in the Coliseum, and it is probable the cooler weather will make the playing snappier than in the Michigan-Chicago game, when the Michigan men complained of the air being too heavy. The date of the game will be announced within a week, it is thought.

TRACK ATHLETES TO BEGIN WORK.

Team at Chicago University Will Start Training Next Month.

Capt. Steigmeyer of the University of Chicago track team has induced Prof. Stagg and the Athletic Board to yield to proposals for radical changes in training policy.

The Captain looks forward with high hope to a record breaking team for '97. After having consulted with the board last Saturday, Mr. Steigmeyer told all about his plans. He said:

"The athletic authorities here have come to realize that in no other branch of athletics is such consistent training needed as in track work; consequently the '97 team will be given every training advantage. We will have a great many candidates for positions this year, and all will commence work Jan. 4. The rules of work as outlined are unusually strict.

"Our line of training is a distinct departure from the routine method heretofore employed. Each man will be confined to two events, and these two must be such that the form of one will not interfere with the forms of the other. For example, high jumpers will not be allowed to enter for the pole vault. The habit of the high jumper in springing from the ground at the last moment is exactly contrary to true form at the same point in the vault.

"The vaulter depends for his rise on the force of his run and the sudden stop made by the plant of his pole. In short, the vaulter is raised from the ground at the initial moment, while the jumper raises himself. The jumper depends on his spring, while the vaulter never does.

"Speaking of form—form will be everything in 'varsity athletics this spring. Heretofore the motto seems to have been, 'get the men in shape first, then teach them form.' This year we shall endeavor to accomplish these two ends at the same time. Heretofore the physical condition of the candidate was paramount and form considered of less importance. This year a 'good man' with poor form may be supplanted by a man poor physically, but in good form.

"We shall first study candidates individually from the records made from the physical examinations. If we find that the man in question is deficient in his muscular development in those parts of the body which are constantly employed in the accomplishment of his feat, we shall outline work for his development in those parts. The whole team previously has undergone each day one-half hour's general building-up work; the idea being that candidates for any event needed this basic work. The result has been a crowd of all round athletes, not champions in any particular events. They could win seconds and thirds, but few could finish in front.

"We shall have a trainer, and a good one, too. Max Beutner will be retained, and it is now our intention to have champions in each event visit the 'varsity from time to time and allow the men to watch their form. Occasionally talks will be given to the men by the holders of 'varsity records and the different coaches.

"As time goes on the better men will occupy seats at the training table, and some time before the big spring meets they will be housed with the baseball men. At least, this is our hope at present. It depends upon the team work whether this hope will be realized.

"We shall have numerous indoor meets in the winter, and for the first time the track men will go upon the field in the spring in perfect form.

"Almost all of last year's team will be out this year. Patterson, Burroughs, Hymen, Mosser, and a new man, D. K. Leffingwell, the Trinity sprinter, and perhaps A. C. Klunder of N. J. A. C. will be in the short runs. Calhoun, Peterson, Schmall, Webb, and A. N. Ashby, a champion English cross-country runner, will be seen in the long runs. Bond, Neel, and Steigmeyer in the broad jump and hurdles; Lochmond, Stowe, and a dozen others in the high jump; Herschberger and Titus in the pole vault; Kennedy, Roby, Cavanaugh, Mortimer, and Herschberger in the weights; Sincere and Breeden in the walk; Bachelle, the Norton brothers, Peabody, and Tolman on the wheels.

"Add to these the unknowns we may pick up among the students entering this year and the twenty or thirty men we may be able to develop, and then who can say we have no chance to be winners?"

RULES FOR THE BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Ironclad Agreement Drawn Up to Prevent Players Dropping Out.

At various times during the last few years different players in billiard tournaments and especially those of a handicap nature have dropped out through causes unlooked for by the management. These withdrawals have invariably broken up the tournaments or if they failed in that would ruin the interest that had been shown up to that time. In addition to that, great dissatisfaction has been engendered among both the players and those who like to patronize the "gentlemen's game." To obviate the possibility of anything of that kind occurring in the coming Bensinger-Siler shortstop tournament and also with the idea of putting on record all such players who leave a tournament for causes other than those of sickness or other unavoidable reasons the management has drawn up an ironclad agreement and all of the prospective contestants will sign it before the opening game is played tomorrow night. The principal terms of the agreement are as follows:

No player shall act as either referee or marker in any game in the tournament.

No player shall use the tournament table for practice after the inauguration of the tournament. Neither shall the balls used in the games be subject to other use than such required in actual play.

No player shall play either a practice or match game with any other contestant, provided that such players have not met in the tournament.

After a regular tournament game, if there should be a likelihood of a match ensuing between the players enlisted, such match shall not be played until after the regular schedule of the tournament is closed, in any other room than the Bensinger Hall, and if in the latter hall cannot use the tournament table or balls.

A player scheduled to contest shall fulfil that engagement excepting in case of illness, the same to be certified to by a reputable physician. In those cases it shall be in the province of the management to assign the most easily obtainable substitute. The player thus selected as a substitute cannot refuse to play under penalty of expulsion.

Any player who abandons the tournament for any reason other than stated in this agreement shall have all his games considered null and void, and the signers of this agreement will then post him as unfit to be considered in any billiard tournament and positively refuse to act in concert with him.

While the general order of "playing out the losers" is to be observed, the management shall have the option of assigning the better games for either afternoon or evening play.

The referee and marker shall be appointed by the management, and no contestant shall have any voice in the selection.

The "anchor nurse" is barred, but, as customary, ten shots in the anchor position in the Parker box will be allowed.

Players scheduled to play are to be at the table to the minute, so that no delays will ensue in starting the games.

The managers, Bensinger and Siler, agree to offer a purse of $450, the same to be divided into four prizes as follows: $200 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, and $50 to fourth.

All of the contestants who are in the city spent the better part of yesterday in practice, although the majority of them are in fine form at the present time. John Matthews who has not been seen in a tournament for a number of years, has been troubled with rheumatism in his right shoulder for the last week, but for all that has been showing exceptionally well in practice. The men who competed in the recent roomkeepers' tourney have not had to do much but keep in good stroke with short games each day. It is expected that some brilliant billiards will be shown by some of those men, because of the fact they will be playing on one table only, whereas in the recent tournament they went from one room to another and met with a wide variety of cushions and cloths.

Just before the first game in the tournament is played a new cloth will be put on the table on which the tournament will be decided, so that all the conditions will be about equal and the men who have been practicing on the table will not have any advantage over those who have not.

GREAT FEAST OF ALEXIAN BROTHERS.

Most Impressive Festival of the Order Will Be Celebrated Tomorrow with Extraordinary Ceremonies.

The Alexian Brothers' Province of this country—especially the brothers in this city—is to celebrate tomorrow the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the greatest feast of the order.

A number of postulates or candidates will be taken into the order as novices, and a number of novices will make their temporary vows for five years, while brothers of temporal vows will make their eternal or perpetual vows to the order. The Alexian Brothers' Hospital of this city is the mother house for the Province of the order in this country.

The number of brothers to take the various vows and also the candidates for the order is greater than at any preceding time. Archbishop Feehan will act as celebrant of the church services and will be assisted by seven priests invited from different parts of the country. Brother Aloysius Schyns, who is the head of the order in this country, will be at the ceremony. The Brother Rector Philip Krainer of the hospital of this city will be in charge of the brothers making their vows.

The brothers who will make their perpetual vows are: Brother Bonifacius Bien from Tulda, Brother Ewald Flynn of Boston, Brother Arcadius Voiss of Kerpen, Germany. The brothers who will make vows for one year are: Brother Frederick Gerhards of Eupen and Brother Magnus Weisenfeldt of Duisburg.

The brothers who will make vows for five years are: Brother Willibal Morbach of Luxemburg, Brother Wolfgang Tschiche of Offenbach, Brother Sergius Bartkowski of Poland, Brother Walter Dunn of De Witt, Ia., and Brother Kilian Pierenng of Erbach.

Aside from these brothers making their vows there are three candidates, known as postulants, who have become eligible to get the dress of the order and make their first vows to become brothers. These are Bernard Sawacki of Chicago, who will receive a new name of Brother Licinius; John Allgayer of Rottenburg, who will be known as Brother Nicetas; and John Poecker, from Luxemburg, who will be named Brother Prudentius.

The persons who will be actors in tomorrow's ceremonies and also twenty-one other brothers have for the last eight days been on their "retreat," leading a life of extreme penance to prepare themselves for the feast of the order.

ROCKEFELLER WOULD MAKE IT LIVELY

President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company Gives His Views on the Whiting Project.

President J. W. Gates of the Illinois Steel company returned yesterday morning from a trip to the South, and heard for the first time of the project of the Standard Oil company to construct a big rolling mill plant at Whiting to compete with the Carnegie mills.

"If Mr. Rockefeller does intend to go into the steel manufacturing business he could make things interesting for the Carnegies," he said when speaking on the subject.

"It would be much like the Vanderbilts going into the banking business. It is the first I have heard of the project, however. The Rockefellers have extensive interests at Whiting, and if I were to give my own opinion on the matter I should think Rockefeller had his hands full already. However, the scheme may be true."

DR. J. COTTER DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS

Does Not Recover Consciousness After Being Removed to the Hospital and His Relatives Refuse to Talk.

As a result of the injuries inflicted upon himself with a razor on Saturday evening Dr. John Cotter died yesterday morning at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

He came to Chicago three months ago from Ireland and opened an office at the home of his cousin, Joseph Cotter, No. 78 Walton place, where he committed the fatal deed. He was a graduate of the Royal Medical College of London, and it is said he did not succeed in his practice in Chicago as he expected. His relatives refuse to talk about the matter, while he himself did not regain consciousness after he was found dying.

His death was caused by the great loss of blood. He was 35 years old and unmarried.

VICTORY FOR RAILROADS OF KANSAS.

State Board of Commissioners Holds It Has No Power to Issue Forcible Order Asked For.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 6.—The Kansas State Board of Railway Commissioners has handed down a decision in the grain rate case filed by the Kansas City, Kas., Board of Trade and 11,156 citizens of Kansas against the railroads of Kansas, holding that it had no power to promulgate an enforcible order under the law under which the case was brought, and dismissed it. The case was filed in June for the purpose of compelling the railroads to reduce the freight rates on grain from points in Kansas to Kansas City. Petitions were secured in each county in the State asking the board to enforce the maximum rate order made by the Populist board in 1894, which has never been enforced since its promulgation.

TOUGHS TRY TO LYNCH THE REFEREE

Chicago Man Named Cameron Has a Hard Time in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Nettled by a rank decision given by a man named Cameron of Chicago who refereed a prize-fight at Hale's Corners, ten miles south of this city last night, a crowd of 200 Milwaukee and Chicago sports engaged in a free fight in which several were so severely injured that they will not be about for a week.

The fight was between Harry Fails of this city and Teddy Murphy of Chicago and was for a purse of $300. It was to be a twenty-five round match. Fails had the best of the fight, which had proceeded as far as the seventh round. In this round Murphy made a swing at Fails and, according to Cameron, the referee, fouled him. Cameron at once awarded the fight to Fails.

The crowd howled indignantly at the decision and some one jumped over the ropes and attacked the referee. It was only a moment before the whole crowd was in a free fight and many of the contestants were knocked out. The stakeholder escaped to a carriage and was on the way to the city when some of the crowd stopped the carriage, shoved revolvers into the faces of the occupants, and told them that they wanted Cameron. When they learned that Cameron was not in the rig they allowed it to proceed. The money will be paid to Fails.

PLANS A NEW GYMNASIUM

DR. HARPER LOOKS AFTER CHICAGO UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

Henry Ives Cobb, at the President's Suggestion, Makes Preliminary Drawings for an Edifice the Building of Which Is Conditioned on Gifts of Money—Hopes of the President—Cost to Be Nearly $500,000—Glass Roof to Cover the Entire Field.

The University of Chicago is to have a new gymnasium and athletic field, to cost almost a half a million and to occupy the greater part of two blocks, if the ambitious plans now under consideration are carried out. A glass roof way up beyond danger from the most ambitious skyscraper is to cover the athletic field.

All this addition to Chicago's architecture is at present on paper, it is true. The land whereon the structure is to be built is still the property of Marshall Field, and not a cent so far has been announced as granted to the plan. But the university usually has been able to carry out its plans, and the friends of the institution hope to see this scheme carried to success.

Poor Place for Athletics.

The university has been handicapped ever since its foundation by the poor accommodations with which the athletic department has had to be content. No money has been given for this department, and funds from the general endowment had to be used to build the long, low brick structure in which the two gymnasiums for men and women are temporarily housed with the general library. The ventilation has been miserable, the light has been poor, dust has caused much trouble, and the apparatus has been insufficient.

Marshall Field athletic ground is not owned by the university, but by Mr. Field, who allows the university to occupy the block lying between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets and Ellis and Greenwood avenues.

Such is the poor equipment with which Prof. Stagg has had to work. Yet he has developed baseball and football teams which have beaten every great school in the West and track teams which have made good records. But Mr. Stagg has never ceased to fret for a new gymnasium. He has had long talks with President Harper and has dropped hints to such of his millionaire friends as seemed susceptible.

Plans Drawn by Mr. Cobb.

Dr. Harper has been interested, but felt there were other and more pressing needs. But he has not lost sight of Stagg's desire. So some time since he talked the matter over with Henry Ives Cobb, the official architect for the university. A ground plan and an elevation, with some sketches of minor detail, are the results of his talks.

The plan as outlined at present is to build a gymnasium near Ellis avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. The glass-covered athletic field will stretch away east from here down the middle of the block across Greenwood avenue and almost to Lexington avenue.

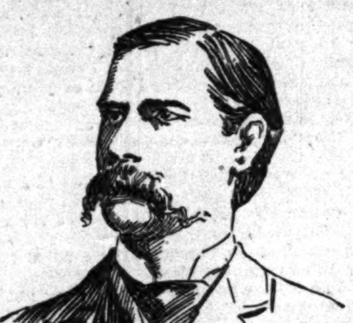
Around gymnasium and field will be built the buildings of the projected technical school.

President Harper said last night that the plans for the new gymnasium were thus far entirely visionary—like castles in Spain. He hopes some one will be moved by the presentation of the project to give the cash for its construction. Mr. Stagg expressed himself likewise as hopeful, but had no definite idea of when the building would become a reality.

ONE MORE OFFER FOR THE FIGHT.

Olympic Club of San Francisco Wants Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 6.—There is a prospect that Corbett and Fitzsimmons may be brought together in this city in a ten-round contest. The Olympic Athletic club, one of the oldest and most influential institutions of the city, has offered the men $15,000 to fight ten rounds under its management. Corbett has accepted the proposition, which will now be laid before Fitzsimmons.



REFEREE WYATT EARP.

The directors of the National Athletic club send the following statement today to the Associated Press, explaining the club's position relative to the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey contest:

"To protect the good name of the club, and as a matter of justice to the public, we left nothing undone to determine the correctness of the claim made by Fitzsimmons that Referee Earp had robbed him of the decision over Sharkey. A committee of six physicians, two of whom were designated by the morning papers, examined Sharkey, and concurred in saying that he had been injured.

"Apart from the medical examination ordered by the club, the precaution was taken to stop payment of the check for $10,000, so that if fraud has been perpetrated by anybody upon the club and the public an investigation would reveal the same, and the guilty party brought to justice. The matter is now in the hands of the court, and the club is awaiting anxiously the result of the judicial inquiry.

J. J. GROOM,
"J. G. GIBBS,
"Managers National Athletic club."

FAVOR AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Oxford and Cambridge Would Like to Meet Harvard-Yale Team.

London, Dec. 6.—As already cabled, the feeling in Oxford athletic circles in favor of an international 'varsity match next year is strong. In regard to the admission of professionals into the amateur ranks of the London Athletic club, Oxford athletic men took a decided stand, practically threatening that if it were continued Oxford University amateurs would withdraw and have nothing to do with the leading amateur club and would, so to speak, set for themselves. Simlar feelings are reported from Cambridge, where also the idea of meeting a team from Yale and Harvard finds full favor.

PURDUE ADOPTS ATHLETIC RULES.

Director Stone Takes a Hopeful View of the Situation.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Physical Director Stone of Purdue University has secured the adoption by the faculty of the rules adopted by the Western college faculty representatives. Mr. Stone makes the following comment on the action of the faculty:

"The faculty of Purdue University has unanimously voted to adopt and abide by the rules governing Western intercollegiate athletics, which were prepared by the conference of university representatives in Chicago on Nov. 27.

"Purdue acts thus without reference to what the other members of the conference may decide upon, although in so doing it recognizes the great disadvantage in such self-imposed restrictions in case they are not adopted by other institutions. On the other hand, it is felt here that no university or college in the West should hesitate to indorse any effort intended to elevate and purify college athletics, even at the risk of a comparative physical disadvantage in contests with other universities.

"This has been the feeling here from the beginning, and Purdue has always been foremost in advocating these principles. The meeting of college Presidents in Chicago in 1895, which first set the ball rolling for reform in college athletics, was held in response to a call sent out from Purdue, and the rules then adopted, which have served as the framework for the rules of each succeeding year, were originally drafted at Purdue.

"There is a hopeful feeling here that the conditions of last year, which were generally acknowledged to have been the cleanest and best in the history of Western college sport, will be still further improved upon in the season to come."

PEET MAY CONTROL COLUMBIA CREW

Will Lengthen the Stroke, but No Other Changes Are to Be Made.

New York, Dec. 6.—Walter B. Peet, Columbia's famous rowing coach, will probably have control of the Columbit crews next spring. The Graduate committee of the Columbia University Union, which was appointed some three weeks ago with powers to select a coach, favors Mr. Peet, provided he is able to give enough time to the coaching.

It is believed that this can be arranged. Mr. Peet, in an interview with Manager J. B. Fearling said today that in the event of his coaching the crews he will lengthen the stroke somewhat. This is the only change he will make.

He does not regard the defeat of Cornell and Yale by English crews as conclusive proof of the superiority of English rowing methods.

Entries at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6.—Entries for Monday are as follows:

First race, selling, 1 mile 20 yards—Newhouse, 92 pounds; Alva, Martha Smith, Ondague, Issie O., 93; Old Pugh, Partner, 98; Master Fred, 104.

Second race, maidens, ¾ mile—Ben Cuna, Alma Russell, Hazel Hughlet, Woodbird, 98 pounds; Ivory, Pommery Sec, Little Buck, Elkin, 101.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Emma Mc, Shining Belle, 93 pounds; Trixie, Linnette, Jim Hogg, Nicolini, 98; Toots, Dick Behan, Domingo, 101; Pelleas, 107.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile—Stockholm, 87 pounds; Olivia L., 88; Banquo II., 90; Albert S., 93; Logan, 107; Dorah Woods, 108.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—May Ashley, 97 pounds; Uncle Abb, Devault, 100; Ruth, Clara Bauer, Moloch, Roslyn, 102.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Issie O., $10; Master Fred, $8; Ondague, $6; field, $6.

Second race—Mary C., Pommery Sec, $10 each; Alma Russell, $5; Elkin, $4; field, $4.

Third race—Toots, $15; Dick Behan and Pelleas, $8 each; Linnette, $6; Jim Hogg, Nicolini, and Domingo, $5 each; field, $2.

Fourth race—Banquo II., $10; Sarah Wood, $8; Stockholm and Logan, $5 each; Olvia L., $4; Albert S., $3.

Fifth race—Clara Bauer, $15; Devault, $10; May Ashley, $6; Uncle Abb and Roslyn, $5 each; Moloch, $4; Ruth, $2.

Pillsbury Wins Consultation Games.

New York, Dec. 6.—H. N. Pillsbury at an early hour today concluded the consultation simultaneous chess exhibition given at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess club. Forty-five persons participated in this exhibition. Pillsbury won sixteen games, lost seven, and drew three.

JOHN W. MACKAY STOPS IN CHICAGO.

California Millionaire En Route to His Ranch with Thirty-four Kentucky Thoroughbreds.

John W. Mackay, the California millionaire, registered at the Wellington yesterday. He was on his way from Lexington, Ky., to his Rancho Del Paso, near Sacramento, with the string of thirty-four thoroughbred horses which he purchased at the combination sale held at Lexington last week. Among them were the stallion Ornament, for which he paid $26,000, and Candelmas, the brother of St. Blaise, which cost him $15,000. The string altogether represented over $100,000. They were conveyed in a special train of six Burton cars.

Mr. Mackay, with a party of friends, traveled in a special car. In each of the cars conveying the horses was an attendant. The train left at 5:50 over the Burlington, and will then travel over the Central and Union Pacific roads. Mr. Mackay said the Lexington sale was a successful one, the prices obtained being better than at any sale for a long time. He was of the opinion it presaged an advance in the prices of thoroughbred horses.

He believed the business outlook was decidedly promising and that a steady improvement was to be expected from now on. He said the result of the election exemplified the truth of the statement made by John Stuart Mill, the English economist, that "the American people had the unfortunate habit of going off at times on some wild financial heresy, but had the good fortune to get right at the critical moment."

SUPT. LANE SPEAKS TO YOUNG MEN.

He Addresses a Large Audience at West Side Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Supt. A. G. Lane addressed a large audience of men at the West Side Y. M. C. A., No. 542 West Monroe street, last evening. He said every young man, in order to be of any real service to the world, must select some line of activity for which his natural gifts fitted him; then prepare himself by study, using as his first text-book the Bible. He gave three illustrations of personal friends who had thus become celebrated, one of whom was D. L. Moody.

WASTING PUBLIC MONEY.

HOW THE TAX-EATING DEFICITS ARE MADE.

Cutting Down Expenses in Hard Times Has No Attractions for the Congress of the United States—How Appropriations Are Run Up by Erecting and Running Government Buildings in Small Towns—Some of the Most Striking Examples.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—There has been no end of talk by the members about the necessity of raising more revenue for the support of the government. Very little has been said on the subject of reducing the expenditures, however, and at no time in the history of the country has Congress apparently been more inclined to be extravagant in making appropriations. When a businessman or corporation encounters a period of slack business the first move made in every case is the lopping off of all unnecessary outlays. This practical policy has no attractions for the Congress of the United States, as a glance at the appropriations made by this body during the last few years will abundantly show. Large as was the total at the last session, it is reasonably certain that this will be surpassed at the coming short session, especially if the plans of the public building combine do not miscarry. The appropriations made at the second or short session of a Congress are usually larger than those made at the first session.

The great raid of the last session was, of course, the river and harbor bill, a measure that in times of piping peace, when the public mind was not engrossed with great issues, would have been enough to overwhelm any political party in House and Senate and lose it the Presidency besides. This bill appropriated $12,621,800 in cash and authorized contracts for $59,616,404 additional, which future Congresses must meet by appropriations, whether they want to do so or whether the revenues of the government will stand it or not.

Veto Promptly Overridden.

The veto of this measure by the President was promptly overridden by the required majority in both Houses, for the reason that the bill "took care" of nearly every member whose vote was needed. As a matter of fact the bill carried money for improvements in forty-two of the forty-five States and in two of the Territories. The jobbers were in complete control of Congress, and many conservative members who would ordinarily have protested against such "log-rolling" or, as Prof. Bryce aptly terms it, "reciprocal jobbing," were actually intimidated. I have in mind an able and thoroughly honest member who was opposed to this bill, but he dared say nothing because a large contract had been authorized for a harbor in his district. Had he opposed the bill he would have been accused of disloyalty to his district and State. The greatness of a member of Congress at the present time depends in a great measure on the size of the largesses he secures from the National Treasury. More than this, a member who desired to get any sort of fair treatment on legislation needed by his district hardly dared to dissent when this river and harbor job came up.

But the government could very well stand what was done at the last session if this "reciprocal jobbing" was not to be continued on a large scale at the approaching short session of Congress. This time it is a wholesale public-building bill, fully as outrageous as the river and harbor bill of last session. Nearly 200 public-building bills were introduced and favorably reported by the Committee on Public Buildings at the last session. Only the refusal of Speaker Reed to allow any of these bills to be taken up prevented a number being pushed through at the last session. But while the Public Buildings committee could not secure recognition last session they could not be prevented making favorable reports, and when Congress meets there will be no delay in calling up these bills. An estimate by an official who furnished much of the data in these reports is that there are nearly 200 of these bills, and that the average cost of the buildings will be $150,000, thus giving as a grand total of the coming raid the sum of $30,000,000.

Members Will Reciprocate.

Inasmuch as there are but 357 members of the House and 200 public building bills, it is evident that the experienced "reciprocal jobbers" who are in control of the present Congress will have little difficulty in passing them all, as they passed the river and harbor raid of last session. Then, in case the President vetoes the appropriation bill, there will be no difficulty in securing the required two-thirds majority, for nearly every State will get one or more buildings. All the members who have a finger in the pie may be depended upon, of course, together with those who may be getting no "pork" directly, but who say that they believe that one of the ways to make times good is to get the government to make liberal appropriations.

Now, in other days the Senate could have been relied upon to throw out some of the jobs and extravagances, but this is the case no longer. The Senate at the present time invariably increases the appropriations made by the House. The Senate is always in close touch with the work of the Court of Claims as well as a good many claim agents. The action of the Upper House in tacking on a little over a million dollars to the deficiency bill last June to pay French spoliation claims well illustrates this. The Senate is willing to pay almost any sort of a claim, and would do so were it not for men like Congressman Joe Cannon in the House and Presidents like Grover Cleveland in the White House.

As a business proposition, however, this matter of erecting costly government buildings in small towns and cities all over the country has always been severely criticised. In nearly every case the government doubles its expenses for rent for postoffice quarters merely in the cost of caring for the building, no account being made of the investment in the building. This applies to all towns and cities of 20,000 population and less. This is notably the case in the East and South, where rents are low.

One Striking Example.

The town or city of Harrisonburg, Va., affords a strikinkg example of the foolish waste of government money in public buildings. This town has a population of 2,700, and, while a good trading point, there is nothing to cause any demand for buildings that would create a rise in rents. In fact, in all the old valley towns in Virginia rents are, and always have been, very low. But Harrisonburg has a government building, erected at a cost of $110,000. At 3 per cent the interest on this sum is $3,300, but it costs for repairs not less than $100 per year, and at the present time the government is paying the following in the way of salaries for the care of the building:

Janitor	$ 660
Laborer	540
Watchman and fireman	600
Total, three men	$1,800

A Virginian, well acquainted in Harrisonburg, being asked what in his opinion good accommodations for the government business in that city would cost in the way of rent, said that $50 per month ought to do it. Double this, to be safe (and all will admit that $1,200 per year is a very large sum for rent in a town of 2,700 people), and the account would stand:

Interest on cost of building	$3,300
Annual cost of repairs	100
Care of building, per year	1,800
Total	$5,200
Rent, had the government no building	1,200
Annual loss to the government	$4,000

Or consider the cost of the building as a donation to the member of Congress, the district, or the State, and still the government will be out the difference between the cost of the care and the necessary repairs of the building, $1,900 per year, and the amount that would have met the rent of a private building, $1,200, which is $700. It would be greater than this because the cost of fuel is much greater for this large building than it would be for quarters of the required size. This alone is an item of great importance in the North and East. But this Harrisonburg case is by no means an isolated one. The building there was authorized by Congress a dozen years ago, after a hard fight against it, led by Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, who protested against the waste of government funds in the erection of public buildings in "pennyroyal" towns. The doughty General was outvoted, and many are the "pennyroyal" towns that have been voted buildings costing at least $100,000 each since.

Oxford, Miss., at the Head.

Oxford, Miss., rather leads the list. The town has a population of 1,546, but it has a $100,000 public building which requires the services of two men to keep it in order. The compensation of these men is $870 per year, or at least $270 more than would pay the rent of all the accommodations the government needs at that place. Aberdeen, in the same State, has only 3,400 people, but it rejoices in a government building which requires three men at a cost of $1,140 per year to keep in order. Reidsville, N. C., possesses a population of 4,000, but a government building costing over $100,000 is the wonder of the surrounding country. One man at a salary of $600 per year takes care of this building. Monroe, La., had only 3,256 inhabitants by the census of 1890, and not as much use for a government building costing $100,000 as a back country village of half the population in some other sections of the country. But Monroe, like Harrisonburg and Reidsville, had a "live" member of Congress, and he landed the appropriation for the public building. To take care of this building requires the services of two men, a janitor at $600 and a watchman at $540. Ellsworth, Me., is another town that is fortunate enough to have a United States Senator and a fine public building, though there is no particular demand for the building. One man at $540 per annum takes care of the Ellsworth building. The population of the town was 4,804 in 1890.

The cases mentioned are only a few of the many that might be cited, but they serve to show the ridiculous waste of money that has been made and will continue to be made until the people protest.

Government Gets Caught.

In a Southern State $75,000 was appropriated and expended in the erection of a handsome government building in a town of less than 4,000 people. This town had no sewerage system, and as the government builds nothing but modern buildings, with good sanitary arrangements, there was nothing for the United States Government to do but build a sewer; nor was this all. In a short time the people began to find out that a sewer is a good thing, and they began to send in applications to be allowed to make connections with the government sewer. These were granted, of course, with the result that it was not long until the government found that the sewer was overcrowded, and a new and larger one had to be constructed at a considerable expense.

Under the circumstances, with all these public building bills in sight, it is small wonder that the Republican leaders are very anxious for the passage of some bill that will produce more revenue. Any bill will do, only so it will produce money; for river and harbor improvements and public buildings cannot be carried on by Congressional oratory alone.—New York Post.

HOIST UMBRELLAS THINKING IT RAINS

Amusing Scenes at Oak Park Congregational Church After the Slayton Jubilee Concert.

Twelve hundred people filed out of the First Congregational Church at Oak Park last evening, most of whom hoisted umbrellas and solemnly walked homeward under the impression it was raining. There was no sound of falling rain during the service, and the first of the congregation to get out of the house, seeing people in front of the church with umbrellas above their heads, followed the example and started home without making a personal investigation.

Some of those who lived close by but had left umbrellas and rubber coats at home, went back to the church parlors and sent "Johnny" or "Willie" to get something to protect them from the weather.

Men turned up the collars of their coats and rolled up their trousers, while women took off their plumes and hats and covered them carefully in tucked-up skirts and went away shivering.

One young woman put out her hand, laughed, and walked off with her umbrella in her hand.

"Maria," called a sharp voice behind her, "do you want to catch pneumonia? Your hat plumes will be ruined, too, you silly child."

"Why, ma, it isn't raining a drop."

"That's just like you; always want to know more than other people."

There was a rumor that there was to be a "minstrel show" at the Congregational Church last evening, and the morning newspapers all sent reporters out to see the novelty. The basis for the rumor was the engagement of the Slayton Jubilee Singers to assist in the evening services. They sang "Steal Away to Jesus," "King Emanuel," "Farewell," "Rise and Shine," "Rocks and Mountains," and other religious selections.

GOV. MATTHEWS' WIFE REPORTED DYING

Is Seized with a Hemorrhage of the Stomach and Is Not Expected to Live.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The wife of Gov. Claude Matthews is not expected to live. At 8 o'clock tonight Mrs. Matthews was seized with a hemorrhage of the stomach. All efforts to stay the flow have proved futile, although three doctors have been called in. At 11 o'clock tonight one of the physicians reported that she could not live more than a couple of hours. Mrs. Matthews was a daughter of Gov. Whitcomb, who was prominent in this State during ante-bellum days. She is nearly 50 years old and has one child living, Mrs. Cortez Ewing of Greensburg, Ind. Gov. Matthews is at the bedside of his wife, and their daughter has been telegraphed for.

MUTINY IN A REFORM SCHOOL.

Inmates of the Nebraska Institution Break for Liberty.

Kearney, Neb., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—There is mutiny at the Reform School. Last night twenty-eight of the boys made a dash for liberty. The break was made from the supper table, just as their meal was finished, and many of them took their knives along with them.

The plan has been brewing some time, and about 100 of the boys were implicated in it. The only reason about fifty or sixty more did not make the attempt was because Mr. Snyder, one of the instructors, pulled his revolver and told them he would shoot the first boy that started.

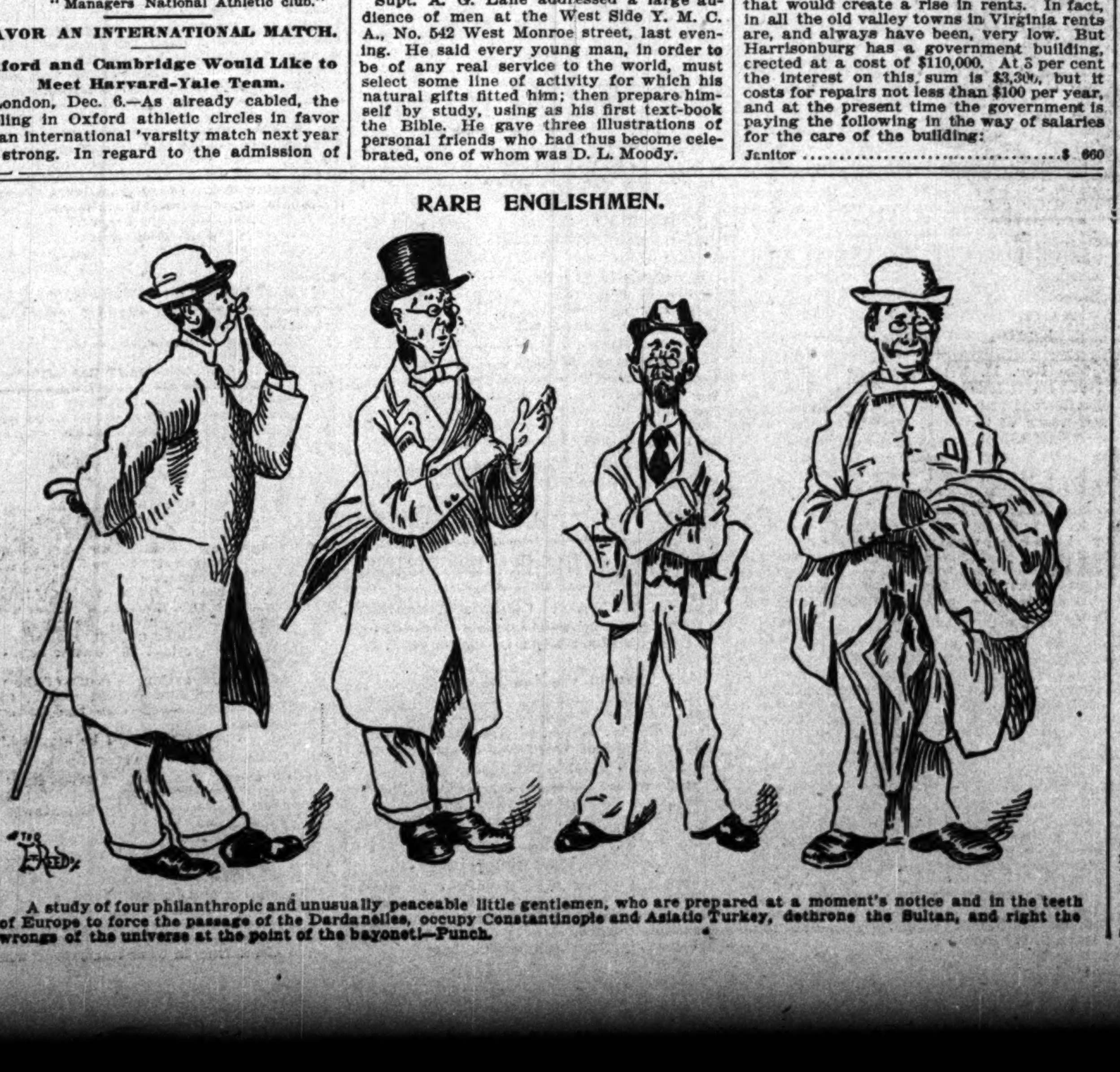
All but fifteen have been captured and five or six others have been located. Some of the boys are armed with butcher knives and sugar beet knives and will resist arrest if the opportunity offers.

BAD RAILROAD WRECK IN TEXAS.

Crew of a Freight Falls Asleep and on Awaking Makes a Fatal Mistake.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 6.—A head-end collision between two through freights on the Southern Pacific road near Waelder this morning resulted in the death of two engineers, two firemen, and a brakeman. The crew of the east-bound freight went to sleep while waiting on a blind siding, and the crew, on waking, thinking that the second section of the through west-bound freight was the third section of the train, took to the main line. The weather was foggy and the east-bound freight and the third section of the west-bound train came together at the bottom of a sag in the road a few miles from the siding.

RARE ENGLISHMEN.



A study of four philanthropic and unusually peaceable little gentlemen, who are prepared at a moment's notice and in the teeth of Europe to force the passage of the Dardanelles, occupy Constantinople and Asiatic Turkey, dethrone the Sultan, and right the wrongs of the universe at the point of the bayonet!—Punch.

LABOR IS WITH STRIKERS.

FEDERATION INDORSES DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY'S MEN.

Resolution Is Adopted at the Sunday Meeting Setting Forth Sympathy with the Printers, Pressmen, and Bookbinders Who Are Out—Politics Given Another Severe Blow by the New Organization—Other Business That Is Transacted.

The temporary organization of the Chicago Federation of Labor completed its work of adopting a constitution yesterday and adjourned sine die. The permanent organization will begin its existence on the first Sunday of the new year, when officers will be elected and the constitution finally adopted.

The meeting yesterday was a long and stormy one and indicative of trouble brewing for the new central body when it gets down to business. The machinery of legislation does not work smoothly.

Much time was taken up in trivial discussions which would not have consumed a moment in the old assembly. Four hours were spent in fighting over unimportant changes in the proposed constitution before its adoption. So much time was taken up in wrangling that important items of business were slighted.

Delegate Timblin of Typographical Union No. 16 secured the passage of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The firm of Donohue & Henneberry has violated agreements entered into with Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and Bookbinders' Union No. 8, thus causing these unions to order strikes in order to protect the interests of their members; and

"Whereas, The pressmen and pressfeeders have been drawn into the controversy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor hereby indorses the action of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and Bookbinders' Union No. 8, and commends the course of the pressmen and the pressfeeders in supporting the action of the printers and bookbinders in their justifiable contention; and

"Resolved, That this federation hereby extends to the Donohue & Henneberry strikers its moral and financial support, and also instructs its officers to extend to the unions involved such further support as they deem advisable or necessary."

The strike referred to has been on over a week. It was caused by trouble over a broken agreement between the firm and the printers and bookbinders. The pressmen and pressfeeders are out in sympathy with their fellow-workmen.

Delegate Frank Morrison again attempted to push through a "16 to 1" plank intended for the constitution, but he was promptly declared out of order. With a view toward emphasizing its anti-political aspect the meeting voted to place the following section in the constitution as a substitute:

Resolved, That any delegate or officer who uses the name of this organization in connection with his own on any document used for political purposes stands expelled and not again entitled to a seat in the Chicago Federation of Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That when any officer of this body becomes a candidate for a political office his office shall be declared vacant.

A committee was appointed to investigate a labor exchange in West Madison street. It was stated the plan of the exchange is to furnish work for men out of employment, and the plan provides for payment in exchange checks instead of money. Some of the delegates declared the plan to be against the interests of organized labor, while others defended it as being favorable to small tradesmen and against department stores.

A communication was read from Secretary McCraith of the American Federation of Labor asking the local body to use its influence to aid the fight against the Armour company in Kansas City.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION.

Delegates Representing 600,000 Laborers to Meet at Cincinnati—Gompers Likely to Be Re-elected.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—One week from tomorrow the sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor meets here for a session of eight to ten days. The two English representatives have already arrived. There will be only 150 delegates representing a membership of over 600,000. The paramount question this year will be to perfect a more complete organization of all the workingmen. More strenuous efforts will be made to have the eight hour law go into effect May 1. The present officers are: President, Samuel Gompers; Vice-Presidents, P. J. Maguire, James Duncan, James O'Connell; Secretary, August McGrath; Treasurer, John B. Lennon. There are candidates as usual for Gompers' place, but it is the general opinion that he will be reëlected. He was President for the first thirteen years of the federation, and, after one year of service by John McBride, succeeded to his old place.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, has announced his intention of inviting Samuel Gompers to deliver an address in his church one evening during the convention of the federation. It is the general belief among local labor officials that President Gompers will accept the invitation.

The pastor of this church has done a great deal for labor and he is deeply interested in social and economic questions.

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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

By a Lightning Flash.

AIMEE STEWART.

"IF it had not been for her," the woman said, through her teeth, "I should have been where she now stands! O, it is a shame—a bitter, bitter shame! A blind girl—helpless, useless—to a man in his position; a mere log on his hands. I could have helped him in his career; made a center—a salon. But now all is thrown away! Stay!" She stopped dead in the middle of her room—a luxurious chamber, fitted with all that could make it pleasant to the eye and convenient to a nineteenth-century product of generations of soft living. "Is it too late? If—if she were—were away——" Adela Lorrimer did not even whisper the thought with her white lips, but only in her heart—"why, then—then—he would come back to me!"

She was a tall, fair woman, notwithstanding that some of the hot blood of the tropics ran in her veins. She was glitteringly fair and beautiful; graceful and sinuous, like a snake, though, indeed, there would seem nothing snakelike in her nature. People said she was sweet and soft and charming; and Graham Erle, who was always thought to be very keen in his discernment of character, had pronounced the widow "fascinating," and had certainly appeared to like her society, though it was Adela's own mirage that he had paid her such marked attention as might be construed into a wish for her to become something closer than a friend. And now behold, at this visit to a charming country house, Graham Erle had thrown himself and all his possessions at the feet of Mona McLeod, who was indeed lovely as a dream, but blind! A flash of lightning had, when she was yet a child, deprived the girl of sight, and so far the most famous oculists had been able to do nothing to restore it, nor did they hold out any hope of poor Mona ever recovering what she had lost.

But save for that one lack—which had not destroyed the beauty of shape or color of those wonderful sightless eyes—Mona was in all respects like other girls; that is to say, she was not a recluse; she took part in all such amusements as were not debarred by her affliction, and was a welcome guest wherever she went; she rowed and boated and walked, but her master passion was music, which she had cultivated up to the highest point. And in mental endowments and culture there were few women of her own age and condition who could keep pace with her, and she was in all respects a fitting companion for a man who, clever himself, and with a fine career before him, desired in his wife something more than looks, and ability to head his house and spend his income.

Mona, in her sweet unselfishness, had urged everything, every drawback, to her impassioned lover; had prayed him to think of everything, to leave her, to seek a bride who could fulfill all his ideal; but he would not listen.

"You do fulfill all my ideal," he said.

"With these sightless eyes?" the girl said, wistfully; and Graham had kissed the "sightless eyes" with devout passion, and had called her a hundred sweet names.

"I don't love these others, dearest," he said, "and I can love no one but you; and if you could send me away in your unselfish love, I should never marry any of 'these others,' but break my heart. And you, Mona?"

"I could break my own heart for you," the girl had whispered, "but not yours!"

But she had still insisted that the marriage must not take place very soon, and that her lover must, if he saw later that he had any misgivings, loyally tell her so.

"O, I can promise that, dearest," Graham had answered, with a smile; "but, of course, our engagement must be made known. I will yield the question of a speedy marriage; I didn't know you could be so self-willed!"

Mrs. Lorrimer had given her congratulations sweetly, and with apparent sincerity, a sincerity, however, that did not deceive the blind girl, who had a curious feeling of antipathy towards Adela. Not antipathy in the sense of dislike or hatred, but in the sense of being antipathetic to her. Mona, some people said, had inherited with her Highland blood much of the peculiar gift—or attribute—of mountain peoples; probably the deprivation of one sense had had the effect of developing to an abnormal extent that sixth sense which is considered more especially the possession of women and Highlanders; be that as it may, Mona seemed to have pierced beneath the exterior layer of charm and sweetness which overlay the natural and crude ugliness of that "dear Mrs. Lorrimer." The girl never showed this curious antipathetic shrinking from Adela; at any rate, not consciously, and Adela did not perceive it, though Graham Erle did, and Mona was obliged to confess that she knew exactly the moment when Mrs. Lorrimer entered the room, and that she always felt a peculiar frémissement when approached by her.

About a week had passed since the engagement was made known, and no one was particularly astonished, if there were spoken or unspoken doubts in the minds of some, and disappointment in those of others. It seemed rather hard that a blind girl should carry off the prize matrimonial treasure!

"Mrs. Lorrimer's nose is put out of joint," remarked a young lady in the house, slangily, if truly. "She tries to be awfully sweet, but she's mad!"

"Graham wasn't spoons on her," said another slangy damsel.

"She thought he was; comes to the same thing. She says it's rather sad. I don't see why it shouldn't be awfully jolly, don't you know; Graham's a trump, and she's just too clever for anything, and they're both music mad, and have all sorts of tastes in common. I like Mona awfully."

"When's the marriage to be?"

"Spring, I fancy. We're in September now—awfully rough weather we're having, too. There goes Mona over the lawn—how she gets about alone I can't think. She's going into the village, I'll be bound, to see that sick protégé of hers."

"I wonder Mr. Erle lets her," said Mrs. Lorrimer, who, unperceived, had joined the group; and all the young ladies started.

"You move as silently as Mona," they said.

Adela smiled.

"So sorry to have startled you, dears," said she. "Of course you were talking of Mona?"

"Yes. Did you see her cross the lawn just now? I'm sure she oughtn't to be out this rough weather; it's quite a gale this afternoon, and looks as dark as pitch——"

"O, nonsense, my dear Phil!" said Adela, going to the window. "Mona is used to this house, and knows her way all over the park. I expect she's only gone round to the greenhouse to beg some flowers of the gardener. Depend on it, Mr. Erle wouldn't let her go out if he thought it dangerous. I must vanish, and get through my letters now." And she glided away.

An hour later the wind had risen to a gale and went howling through the woods and swirling the leaves high in the air. The heavens were black and over to the west a lurid, copper-colored glow showed where the sun was behind those thunder clouds; for thunder growled ominously in the distance, and now and again there came a brilliant flash that illuminated the tossing trees and the ruffled water of the river, over which a light rustic bridge had been thrown, thus connecting the park by a short way with the road to the village.

"Mona is surely not out in this storm?" said Mrs. De Lancy, the hostess, to Adela, soon after the tempest arose.

"O, no. I saw her cross the lawn a little while ago," returned Adela; and Mrs. De Lancy was satisfied, and thought no more of the matter, having plenty to do in entertaining her guests.

Graham Erle, writing in the library, glanced out of the window when the first lightning flash came. He knew how his darling felt in a thunder-storm, and rose up, throwing down his pen.

"I must go to her," he muttered. "I wonder she has not come to seek me before this. My poor child!"

But as he turned to leave the room the door was flung open and a footman almost rushed in with a haste most unlike the dignified demeanor of a well-bred servant.

"Sir," he stammered, "the bridge is down!—and—and——"

"The bridge!" Graham said, and stopped. Just for a second he did not comprehend why the man came and told him.

"Sir—Miss McLeod!—we're—we're—afraid——"

"My God! She's not out? Impossible!" Graham sprang forward, going white as death. "Speak out! What do you mean?"

"One of the gardeners, sir—he's just run down to tell us about the bridge—it's swept away, and he said he saw Miss McLeod in the village, sir, and she was going down the road to the bridge."

Scarcely waiting to hear the last words, Graham flung open the window and dashed across the lawn, utterly heedless of the storm, and never stopped till he reached the bank of the river, where he must perforce pause. By the vivid lightning flashes he could see that no soul was in sight. He called aloud Mona's name and listened, breathless, for a sound. Hark! What was that? A faint cry? Mona's voice?

A brilliant flash of lightning showed him a dark mass floating, half caught in the reeds that grew on the opposite bank—a piece of the bridge railing; something that seemed clinging to this——

A swimmer, strong and expert, Graham plunged into the current and struck out for the spot where the form he could just outline clung to the rail. Now his grasp is on it. "Mona!" he just breathes, and her whispered "Graham!" is a relief beyond words. She obeys his steady command, as to what she is to do so as not to hamper his movements, and so, with his precious burden, the man battles his way back to the shore.

Folded in her lover's arms, Mona, days afterwards, told the story of that terrible hour. She had had an urgent message from the mother of the sick child in whom the girl was interested. "And," Mona said, "I had promised to go when the little one was dying. It was not so stormy when I set out. By the time I reached the cottage the child had rallied, and I thought it best to return at once. But the storm broke by the time I had reached the bridge. There was a cracking sound as of straining wood, but I could do nothing save go on. When I got to the middle of the bridge I felt—I knew," Mona whispered, trembling, "that she was near. . . . The next instant I felt her hands on my shoulder. She spoke no word, but, Graham—it was no fancy—I saw, as in a flash of dazzling light, her face, terrible, drawn like the face of a fiend. I saw beyond the trees the seething water and the broken rail of the bridge. Then her cruel hands pushed me, and I felt myself in the water. I struck out, trying to feel for something, and the railing struck me. I clung to it and was borne down the current till the rail caught in the reeds. Then darkness—then—your voice!"

Mona clung, trembling, to her lover, and he soothed her tenderly, while in his heart he resolved that the woman who was in truth a murderess should no longer appear in the same world that held his betrothed. If not able legally to bring home the guilt to Mrs. Lorrimer he could still banish her from society.

Presently he asked Mona if since that night she had had any glimmering of light.

"Yes," the girl answered in a hushed way. "I seem afraid to think it, but I do see just a faint tinge of something that is not darkness; that is all. Do you think it possible——" She stopped, breathless, and Graham folded her to his heart.

"It may be possible," he said huskily. "That which robbed you of sight may restore it to you. God grant it may be so!"

The woman stood still when Graham confronted her and accused her of her crime. Then she said:

"You can prove nothing. I deny the accusation. Mona was, I suppose, hysterical, and she hates me. Nevertheless, I suppose every one would believe you and her, and you would have all the sentimental support. And so I will go, and I pray heaven we may never meet again!"

She lifted her head as if she felt her self-control giving way, and moved to the door. Graham opened it for her.

"As long as you keep out of the way of me and mine," he said quietly, "you have nothing to fear."

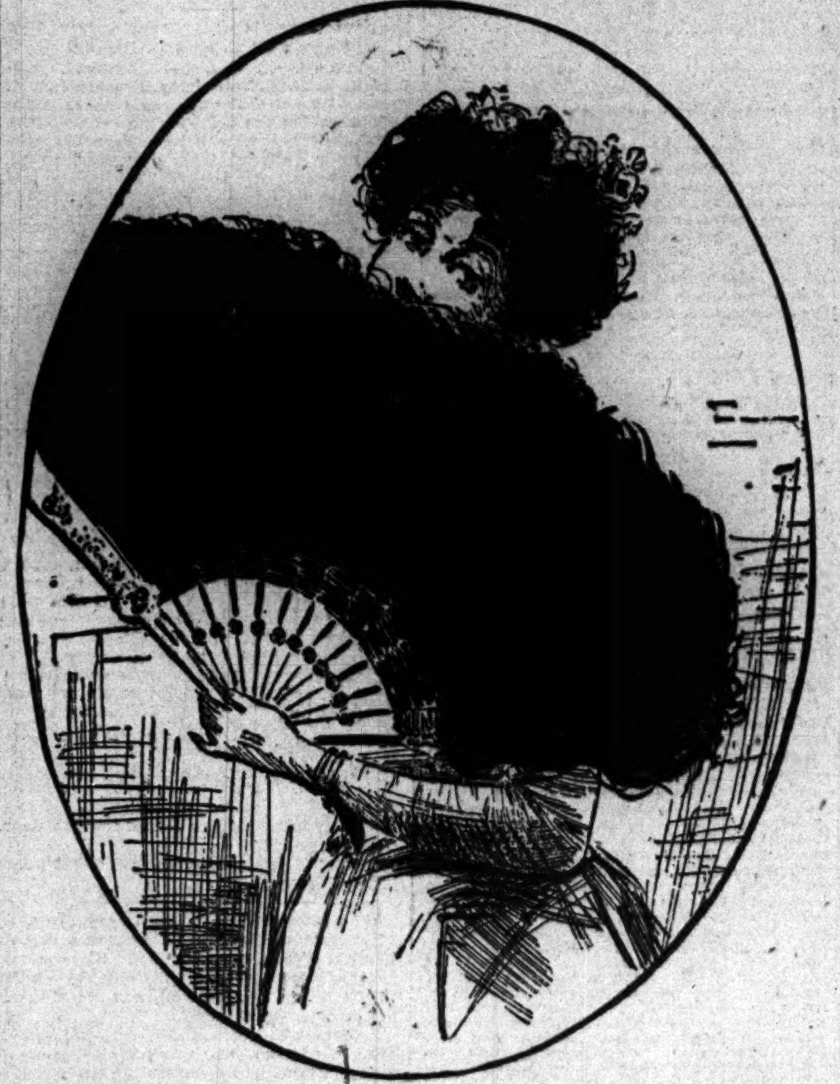
So she passed out—out of that world which had been her only life.

Graham Erle kept his word; but the sudden departure of Mrs. Lorrimer—the strange occurrence that had startled all the house—naturally gave rise to surmises and vague suspicions. It was understood, however, that nothing was to be said to Mona.

And it was long before Mona Erle could bear to hear the name of Adela Lorrimer. "Though," she said, looking up into her husband's face, "the shock of that lightning flash in which I saw her face was the beginning of my sight returning—at least the doctor says so. I often wonder if it was in truth my bodily eyes which saw her or the eyes of my soul."

"God knows," Graham answered. "Can one see limit to his power and his mercy?"—*Folks at Home.*

ENORMOUS OSTRICH FEATHER FANS THE VOGUE.



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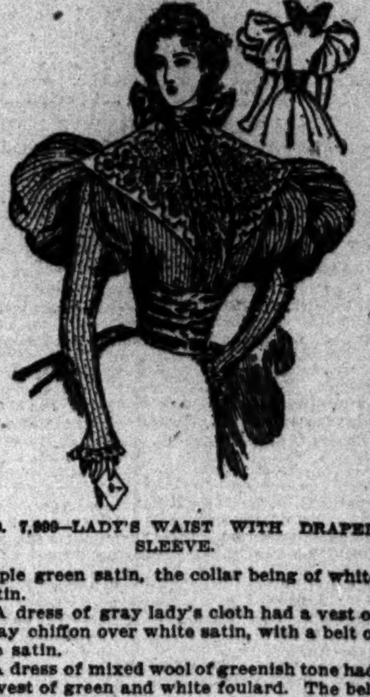
WOMAN'S WAIST WITH DRAPED SLEEVE

Wrinkled Belt Is a Stylish Feature of the Bodice, Which Permits Many Charming Combinations.

An odd sleeve and the deep wrinkled belt are two stylish features of the bodice shown today.

A model of blue and white velveteen had the full vest and revers of white lace over cream satin. A collar of white satin ribbon finished the neck. The belt was of black satin.

A satin of black and white had a belt of apple green satin, the collar being of white satin.



NO. 7,999—LADY'S WAIST WITH DRAPED SLEEVE.

A dress of gray lady's cloth had a vest of gray chiffon over white satin, with a belt of the satin.

A dress of mixed wool of greenish tone had a vest of green and white foulard. The belt and revers were of green satin, the latter being edged with band lace in white.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for 32 to 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires five and a half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, with half a yard of satin twenty-four inches wide for belt.

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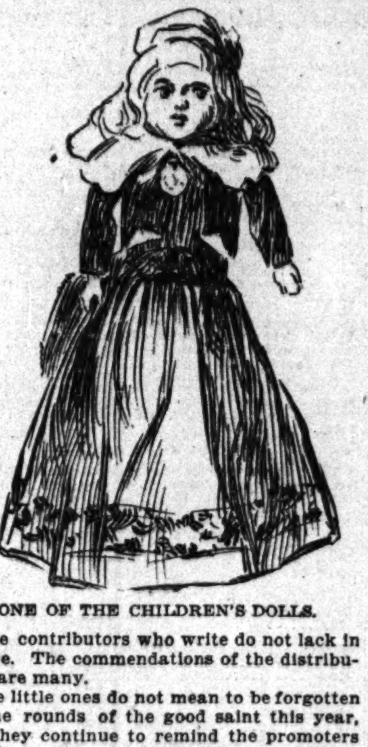
Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

CHRISTMAS DOLL DISTRIBUTION.

The doll fund steadily continues on its upward course, and the increasingly large number of contributions to the charity betoken joy to many tiny hearts on Christmas day.



ONE OF THE CHILDREN'S DOLLS.

Those contributors who write do not lack in praise. The commendations of the distribution are many.

The little ones do not mean to be forgotten in the rounds of the good saint this year, for they continue to remind the promoters of the distribution of their preferences in the style of dolls, which kind it is they want, "O, so much," as one wrote yesterday. These letters do not lose a whit of interest in the repeating. One tot writes this:

"Please, Mr. Doll Man, I hope you won't forget me on Christmas. You did last year. I want a large doll with a red dress.

"HELEN."

"P. S. I am 9 years old."

Offers to dress dolls continue to come.

SOME WHIMS OF FASHION.

The Madonna type of girl, who has rejoiced in parted hair and low coils and braids, will hear with regret that in Paris women are beginning to wear their hair on the top of their heads. The sides are waved and the fringe has reappeared.

High collars of astrachan fur boas are much shorter this season than they were last. Sable will appear on most of the winter models.

A Paris hat which attracted general admiration in a New York showcase was of purple miroir velvet, trimmed with a band of chinchilla, a big black bird, and a mass of white osprey. Purple combined with black and white bids fair to be very popular this season.

Watered bengaline is one of the new winter fabrics which has much to recommend it. It is soft, thick, shimmering, and not very expensive. Moreover, it is durable.

It is rumored that coral is to be the next fad. It is already being used on net traced with gold and combined with pearls; furthermore, it is to make corselets traced on very coarse lace, and to be combined with steel beads and jet. One of the latest triumphs of a French artist in dress is a bodice with a coral-traced corselet, the upper portion showing a chemisette of three shades of chiffon.—New York Journal.

WHEN A MAN'S IN LOVE.

When a man's in love he will mope all day,
But change in an instant from grave to gay,
He'll whistle and sing and then take to beer
If he thinks his sweetheart is acting queer,
When a man's in love.
Yet a woman's heart is forever true,
She sees the man from her point of view
And he is the bigger fool of the two,
When a man's in love.

—Pittsburg News.

END OF THE HONEYMOON.

She—"I'm sure you love me no longer. Now, do not deny it. I can see the change in you. I'm no fool. You should have married somebody stupider."

He—"I couldn't find one!"—Judy.

SILK HAT WORN WITH STREET DRESS.

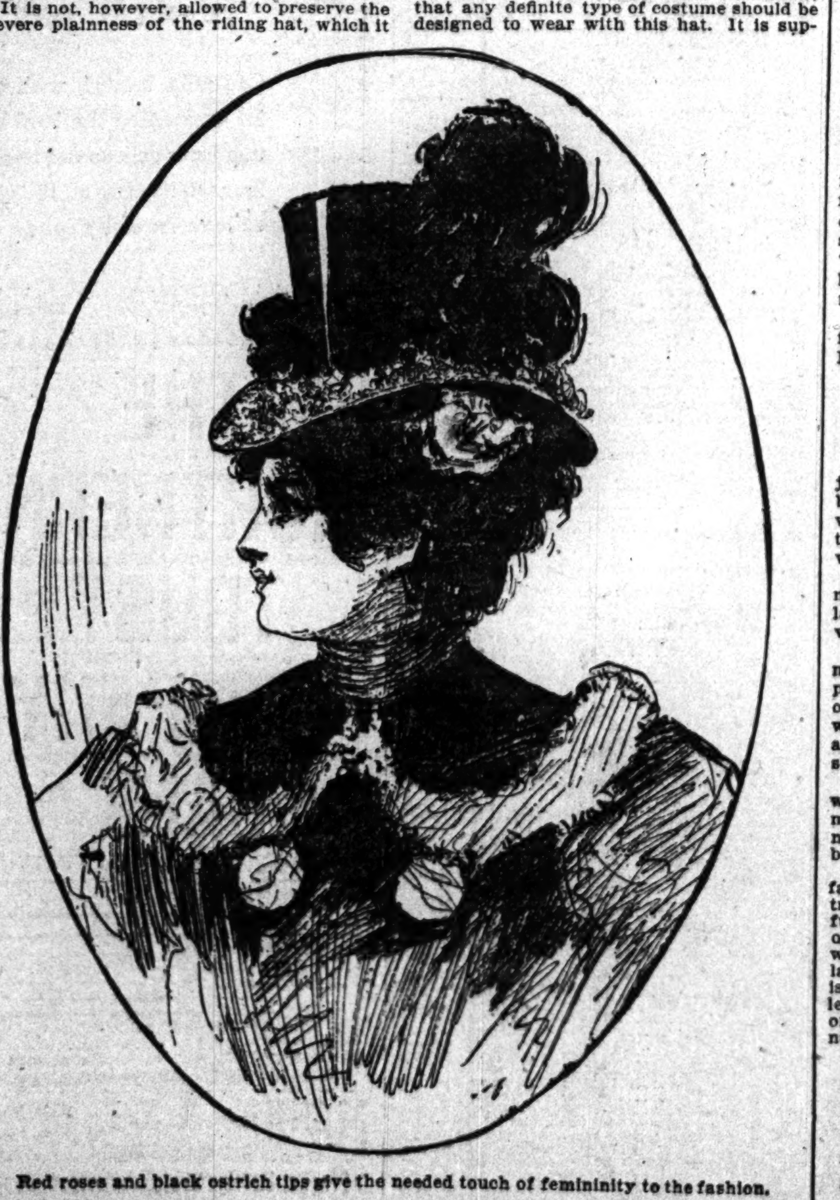
A Very Masculine Fancy, Which Is Relieved by Feathers and Flowers.

Quite the newest hat for driving and visiting is a startling Persian affair of black silk, absolutely the counterpart of the masculine stovepipe. It is, of course, smaller than the hat upon which it is modeled, and, when fitted to some heads, is very tiny, indeed, but it is always tall and always glistening with the same brilliant silken luster.

It is not, however, allowed to preserve the severe plainness of the riding hat, which it resembles. Difficult though it may be to conceive of a silk hat laden with trimming, the new hat precisely conforms to this description. A mass of red roses is placed about the crown, and a bunch of American Beauties is placed under the brim at one side, having the hair for background. With either blonde or brunette this fancy is very effective.

Then, of course, there must be a group of black feathers at the side. They are tall, heavy ostrich plumes, and lend something of dignity to the incongruous combination which the hat represents. Put on with the proper milliner touch they are very becoming.

It is not necessary, say those who know, that any definite type of costume should be designed to wear with this hat. It is supposed to be harmonious with any of the new visiting costumes, and to be altogether correct for street wear at any time of the day. Its eccentricity will doubtless commend it to many, and it may not be long before the only distinguishing feature between the men and women promenaders on the avenue will be the high group of plumes at the side of the shining silk hat.



Red roses and black ostrich tips give the needed touch of femininity to the fashion.

WOMEN AT BASKET BALL.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY "CO-EDS" HAVE FOUR TEAMS IN THE FIELD.

Under the Coaching of Mrs. Stagg, Miss Tilton, Miss MacLear, and Miss Paddock the Players Are Rapidly Becoming Expert—Candidates for the Places Are in Constant Training During the Hours Set Apart for Gymnasium Practice.

Greater interest is shown in basket ball than ever before in the woman's gymnasium at the University of Chicago. Four vigorous teams are in full practice, and are almost ready to challenge each other to match games.

The Captains of the teams are Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Stagg, Miss Eberhardt, and Miss Porter. They call their respective teams together twice a week for official practice, and, during the hours when the gymnasium is reserved for basketball, sections of the teams are in training every day.

The coaches evince great reserve when asked about their methods of training, and each is evidently ambitious that her team should play the strongest game.

The coaches are chosen from among those students who became expert in play last year, each team having its own coach. They are: Miss Tilton, Mrs. Stagg, Miss MacLear, and Miss Paddock. Three of the teams are made up of students who are just learning the game, and there is not yet the quiet self-control shown which distinguishes the work of the advanced team, of which Mrs. Stagg is both Captain and coach. In that team each player does the work of her position with admirable promptness and decision.

The suits worn by the beginning teams are of maroon flannel, consisting of blouse waist and full bloomers, with low black shoes having soft felt soles. The advanced team wear a suit made in the same way, but of black flannel, the only bit of maroon worn being a soft silk tie.

The coach is not hard to find, as she is the only one on the floor wearing a street costume. She is also distinguishable on account of a little silver whistle which she wears constantly, calling down "fouls" and any rough plays of which even the gentler sex is sometimes guilty.

MARKET HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES.

Supplies and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables Among the Dealers in South Water Street.

Sweet potatoes are selling at unusually low prices. A large supply is coming from New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois. The planteous crop makes the growers anxious to sell. The quality, however, is not as good as usual, many of the potatoes being pithy and dry. The fancy grades from this State, which are the best at present, sell at $1.60 and $1.75 a barrel in South Water street.

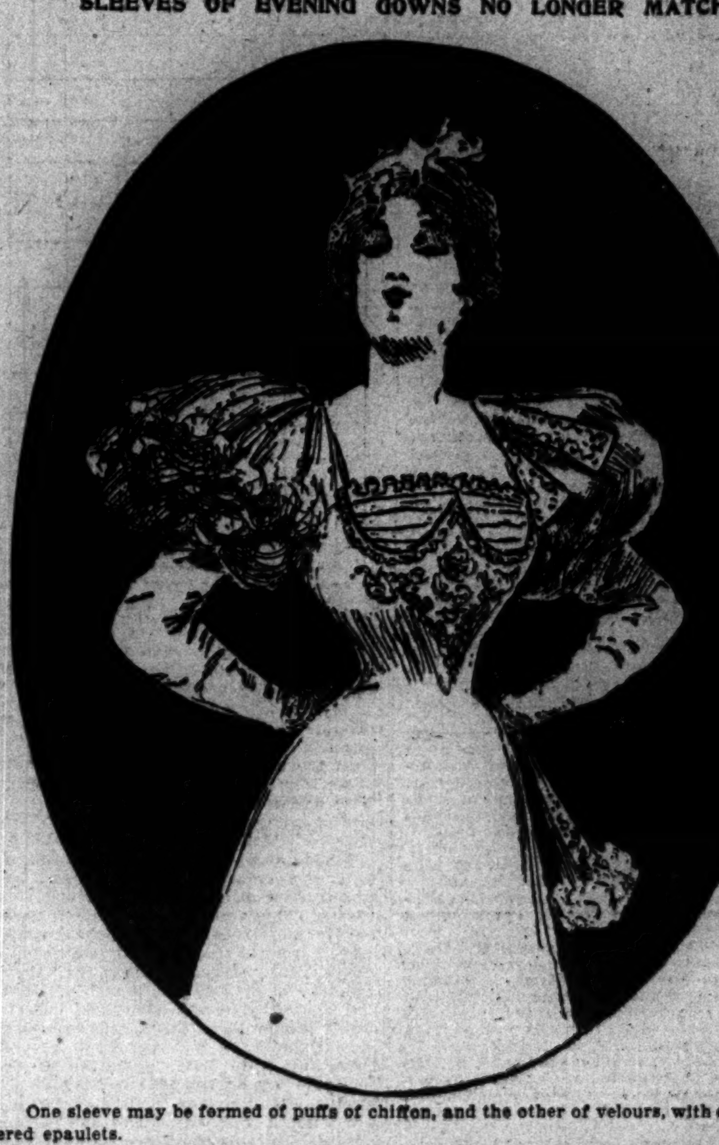
Apples continue to be about the cheapest of fruit products. Tremendous quantities are being shipped to European countries, and still the supply is excessive. The weather is not favorable to keeping outside of cellars and cold storage houses, and big bargains are to be had. Fancy high-colored snow apples from Canada sell wholesale at $1.85 and $2.00 a barrel; Baldwins at 90 cents and $1; Greenings at $1; Northern Spies at $1.50 and $1.75; Jonathans, $1.75; Ben Davis at $1; Twenty ounce Pippins at $1.25, and Tallman Sweets at $1.

A few Catawba grapes are left and four pound baskets cost 18 and 20 cents.

New Orleans cucumbers sell in South Water street at 75 cents a dozen, and Eastern hot house varieties at $1 a dozen. They are fine, considering the time of year. Fresh green peas from Florida cost $2 a bushel. The best mushrooms are held at 40 and 50 cents a pound.

Christmas holly and mistletoe are coming in liberally. Trees and wreaths of all kinds can be bought now at low prices.

SLEEVES OF EVENING GOWNS NO LONGER MATCH.



One sleeve may be formed of puffs of chiffon, and the other of velours, with embroidered epaulets.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHOPPERS.

The melancholy days are come, when clerks in stores regard all shopping women as their natural enemies and all shopping women cordially reciprocate the feeling. The woman who has her Christmas shopping all to do will be wise if she acts upon the following suggestions, thereby saving her strength, her time, her nerves, and her money, to say nothing of the temper of the clerks!

If she does not know what the shops are showing and feels unable to decide upon her Christmas gifts without a personal survey of the bargain counters, let her take one day to visit them. On this day she should carry no money, lest she be tempted to extravagant and hasty purchase. But when she knows fairly well what the shops contain let her go home and rest and allow her impressions to sink into her mind.

Then let her make a list of those friends to whom she intends to give presents. Let her allot to each one the sum which may be spent upon him or her. Then let her decide what she may buy with that sum and make a note of it.

On the day when she goes out really to make her purchases she should eat a nourishing breakfast, fortify herself with good humor and patience, wear comfortable shoes, and warm enough clothing. She should avoid a heavy skirt with a day's shopping ahead of her.

Then let her take her list and her pocketbook and go forth. If she has learned the lesson of her former expedition she knows where to find what she wants, and she supplements any lack of knowledge by study of the advertising columns before she leaves home. Knowing what she wants, how much it costs, and where to find it, her Christmas shopping becomes the simplest possible affair.—New York Journal.

HIS PROSPECTS.

Tom—"Think the heiress will accept Jack?"

Dick—"No; but I think that after he proposes he will have a rich sister."—New York Journal.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Vinegar should not be kept in a stone jug. Glass is much better for the purpose. The acids of vinegar affect the glazing of stoneware.

Many things can be dusted with a damp cloth, followed by a dry one, with advantage, and this plan will remove the dust as no dry cloth can.

A delicious tidbit to serve with game at dinner is orange and walnut salad. Select acid oranges, remove the peel and every particle of white skin. Slice thin, lengthwise; slice English walnuts very thin. To each pint of oranges add one-half pint of sliced nuts. Dress with a French dressing made of one-half teaspoonful of salt, dash of cayenne, six teaspoonfuls of oil and four of lemon juice. Serve on a bed of watercress.

If a blister is found in wallpaper after it is hung, take a penknife, carefully cut the slit, then dip a small camel's-hair brush in a little paste, and paste the cut surface down. Go over the spot lightly with a small hammer, and when the paste is dry the blisters will have disappeared and the doctoring of the spot will not be suspected. This is the way that professional paperhangers treat blisters in light weight and light colored papers. If very heavy, embossed, or dark colored plain papers were used a different treatment would be necessary.—New York Journal.

HELEN'S FACE IS LIKE A BOOK.

Helen's face is like a book—
Charming all its pages.
Helen's face is like a book;
What's the story I forsook
When on Helen's face I look—
When her smile engages?

There I read an old romance,
Here I see one living.
There I see an old romance,
But in Helen's lightest glance
Far a livelier tale enchants,
Wild excitement giving!

What is printer's ink to me—
Commas, dots, and dashes?
What is printer's ink to me,
If with Helen I may be,
Exclamation points to see
Underneath her lashes!

—London Lark.

NOT VIOLENT.

"I am looking for a man by the name of Isaac Bildergash," said the lawyer-looking man who had stepped off at the little Oklahoma station.

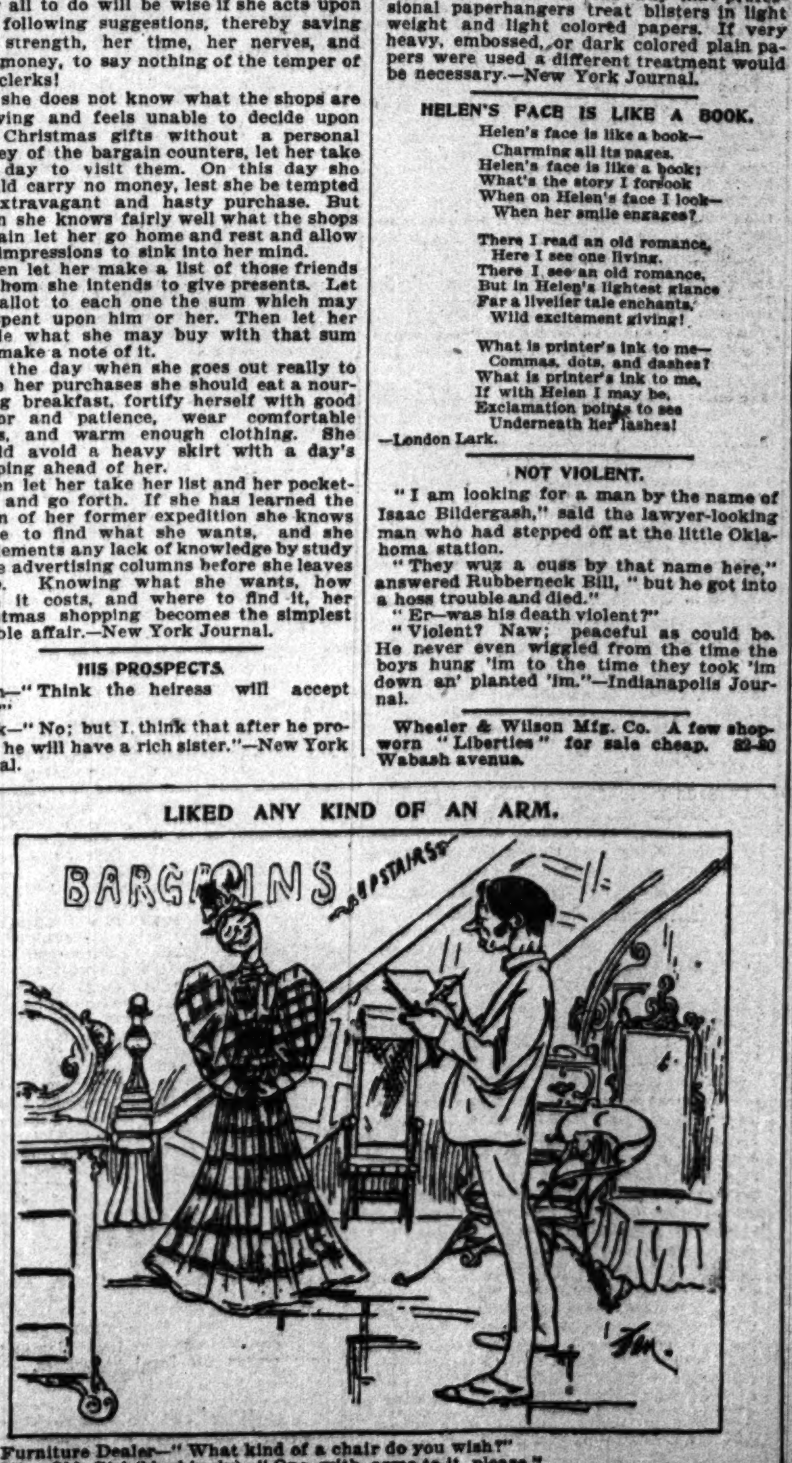
"They wuz a cuss by that name here," answered Rubberneck Bill, "but he got into a hoss trouble and died."

"Er—was his death violent?"

"Violent? Naw; peaceful as could be. He never even wiggled from the time the boys hung 'im to the time they took 'im down an' planted 'im."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

LIKED ANY KIND OF AN ARM.



Furniture Dealer—"What kind of a chair do you wish?"
Miss Old Girl (blushingly)—"One with arms to it, please."

CITY FIGHTS A CHILD.

LITTLE GIRL IS BARRED FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Then the Gerry Society Has Her Arrested and Confined on Charge of Truancy—Remarkable Story of the Failure of the School Board to Provide Accommodations for Children and the Yet More Remarkable Action of a Society.

New York Journal: A little child, beloved by her father, who loves her father, who wanted to go to school, whose father applied to school after school for her admission, who was arrested by the Gerry Society because she could not find a school that would receive her, who, in spite of the pleas of her father and mother, and in spite of the statement of the Board of Education that no room could be found for her, is torn away from her parents and placed in an institution on a charge of truancy!

This, forsooth, is the pretty picture presented by the case of 8-year-old Violet Montgomery!

What a spectacle for citizens of the alleged foremost city of the western continent to gaze upon! How proud it makes them feel of the workings of their municipal machine.

A new chapter was written today in the life story of little Violet, bright and pretty, who was arbitrarily committed to the care of the Gerry Society by Magistrate Mott until a school could be found having room enough to admit her.

Returned to Her Parents.

Stung by criticisms of their harsh conduct and moved by the persuasion and eloquence of Truant Officer O'Dell, the Gerry agents surrendered little Violet to her parents today in Essex Market police court.

And side by side before the bar stood the father and mother, pleading with equal eloquence that their child be released from the custody of the Gerry Society.

The differences of the parents were buried for the nonce in their mutual anxiety for the release of their child from unwarranted imprisonment, and, although they had agreed to separate, reconciliation seems imminent, for after Magistrate Mott had returned Violet to them they vied with one another in lavishing affection on her and all three left the court together smiling and happy.

Here a tender child and her parents are punished because the child is out of school when there is no public school where she would be admitted.

"We are overcrowded, and have no room for another pupil," was the unvarying answer the father met with when he asked that his daughter be taken into the public schools. Robert Montgomery has a list of the schools to which he applied, and from which his girl was turned away with the excuse that there were no accommodations.

No Excuse Apparent.

This condition of affairs is found to exist in the face of the fact that the School Board has plenty of funds wherewith to rent adequate extra quarters, and notwithstanding the recent call of Mayor Strong, made upon the churches, requesting them to turn their Sunday-school and class rooms into temporary school-rooms, with which request several of the churches willingly complied.

Meantime, scores of children are debarred from school, and if complaints were made in all cases of non-attendance the Gerry Society would have its hands more than full.

This unnecessary situation is what makes the action, or inaction, of the Board of Education a parody on practical and competent management and a fit subject for questioning. That the board stands convicted of gross incompetency, if not criminal neglect, has been proved in innumerable cases. The attitude of the board is a standing satire on the indifference of large and important bodies having vast sums of the people's money to expend.

What the Father Says.

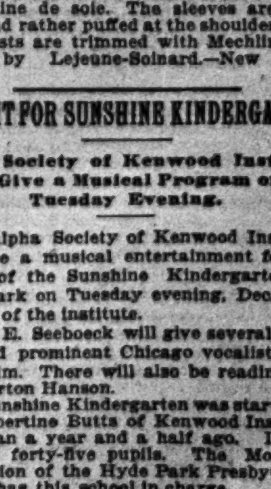
Robert Montgomery said today: "I love my little girl and have tried to do the best for her. She loves me dearly, and her brother Robbie as well. Robbie is almost a man, and he is already planning for his sister's future. My trouble with my wife is unfortunate, and I have nothing to say about that. The woman admits that I have been a good father to my children. I have some money saved and am fully able to take care of Violet and place her in school, if a school is provided for her.

"The schools I applied to were the public school at Lewis and Rivington streets, and the Children's Aid Society School, at Lewis and Houston streets. This was within the last week.

"I was informed at both schools where I applied to have Violet admitted that they had no room for her, nor would they have room for any more pupils until after the next examination."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a green velvet bodice, fitting closely to the figure. It is open down the front. The edges are scalloped and trimmed with a design worked in gold and steel beads and spangles, forming a kind of insertion. A cascade of Mechlin lace runs down the front, falling over the left side. The neck is ornamented with a high collar of white satin, embroidered with gold. Beneath the bodice is a front of cream mousseline de soie. The sleeves are quite plain and rather puffed at the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with Mechlin lace. Made by Lejeune-Soinard.—New York Herald.



GREEN VELVET BODICE.

BENEFIT FOR SUNSHINE KINDERGARTEN

Alpha Society of Kenwood Institute to Give a Musical Program on Tuesday Evening.

The Alpha Society of Kenwood Institute will give a musical entertainment for the benefit of the Sunshine Kindergarten of Hyde Park on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, in the hall of the institute.

W. C. E. Seeboeck will give several numbers and prominent Chicago vocalists will assist him. There will also be readings by Mrs. Burton Hanson.

The Sunshine Kindergarten was started by Miss Albertine Butts of Kenwood Institute more than a year and a half ago. It now numbers forty-five pupils. The Mothers' Association of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church has this school in charge.

MENU FOR TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST.

Bananas.
Granola. Cream.
Broiled bacon. Fried hominy.
Graham gems. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cusk à la crême. Macaroni.
Prune jam. Sponge cake. Rolls.
Tea.

DINNER.

Corn beef. Potatoes.
Creamed cabbage. Boiled rice.
Water cress salad.
Orange cornstarch.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Maggie—"There's something the matter with the dumb-waiter, ma'am. I can't raise it."

Mr. Cook—"You'd better go and see, dear; perhaps she's put on it the apple dumplings you made yesterday."—Yonkers Statesman.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

What a Waiter Says.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under the heading of "To Tip or Not to Tip" there appears in Sunday's issue of your journal an article to which I wish to reply in brief. As to abolishing the system, the absurdity will be seen in the few facts which I give you. A waiter gets $25 a month, out of which he pays 40 cents a day for laundry and shaving, in order to hold his position. How much has he left for the necessities of life? Why not ask proprietors to pay living wages? Every waiter would welcome the day such would take place.

WAITER.

Kipling's Verse in Cockney English.

Mr. Kipling frankly gives away, in his volume, "the Seven Seas" (Appletons), the secret of his method of writing verse.

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what 'e thought 'e might require,
'E went and took—the same as me!

The market-girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' he winked back—the same as us!

It is said, however, that a Browning Society in Topeka has decided that a line in "Strafford" is distinctly prophetic of both man and method:

Here's Rudyard not ashamed to wag a tongue.

Going Without Breakfast.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper this week I read an article giving the advice of an Eastern physician, saying he believed it best to go without the morning meal, the theory of which I cannot understand. In the morning we should awake rested from the labor of the day before and ready to begin our work requiring muscular and brain power. How can we be in good working condition on an empty stomach? Can we expect to get up steam under the boilers in the factories and homes without opening the drafts and putting on fresh fuel? Can we expect to do our best when we begin the day with an empty stomach and when it is filled with the ashes of heavy supper eaten the night before, because digestion is not so rapid while we sleep?

The Ralston Health club of America advocates what it is believed is a much more practical theory, and that is that, as the stomach is under the control of involuntary muscles, it has been working all night, the same as the heart and lungs, and by morning the food taken the night before, if of a wholesome kind, has passed on through the system, just as a fire kept all night will burn coal even if the dampers are closed. Upon arising in the morning it advocates a plentiful drink of either hot or cold water—hot preferred—as it stimulates digestion, and we are ready for breakfast, as opening the stove dampers starts the fire. For our laboring men it advocates a good breakfast of well-cooked oatmeal, cracked wheat, boiled potatoes, rye bread, and coffee; also pancakes if the morning is cold.

Do not fill your men's stomachs with greasy pork and fried potatoes if you wish them to live and be well many years to labor their best. Besides feeling so well satisfied inwardly they will not care to drink so much beer. A good-staying lunch can be made of cheese and cornbread, made of white cornmeal, and if meat is wanted a piece of beef, mutton, or veal from a well-cooked pot-roast. A lunch of baked beans is good for cold weather if white bread goes with it. For supper at night, when the day's work is done and we shut off the fire under the engines, we should eat bread and butter, a warm soup, a rice pudding, or boiled rice, and such foods as will let the body rest while we sleep, instead of eating the heaviest meal of the day, as so many families do and the physician advises.

These are the principles the Ralston club would teach us, and thus help us to save our men and children in good health for many years. I believe that physician is on the wrong track to health and will be side-tracked before he reaches a happy, useful old age.

L. C. P.

In Behalf of Senator Hansbrough.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While from reliable information received direct from North Dakota there appears to be no danger but that Senator Hansbrough will be surely returned to the Senate, I regret to notice an occasional injustice to him in newspaper references to his candidacy. Occasionally he is inadvertently referred to as in the same class with Pettigrew, Mantle, Dubois, and other silver Senators from neighboring States. I have known Senator Hansbrough for fifteen years and have made a close study of his Congressional record of six years in the Senate and two years in the Lower House.

Only once has he wavered on the currency question, and that was at a time previous to the St. Louis convention, when all Republicans were at liberty to entertain views on either side. He was then a believer in international bimetallism. At the time of its adoption the National Republican platform on the currency question exactly expressed his sentiments.

He went back to North Dakota and made a vigorous campaign on that platform. He turned many wavering silverites to the cause of sound money. He pointed to the danger line and declared that to go further for silver than McKinley and the Republican party were willing to go was to tread on dangerous ground.

It will be remembered that Hansbrough was not one of those silver Senators who opposed the Dingley bill and other Republican measures, unless a silver rider could be tacked on.

He is and always has been a stanch Republican and in favor of every party measure.

He is a member of important Senate committees, and by reason of his Western "push" and personal popularity if reelected will be entitled to still better positions.

The West and Northwest, leaving his own State out of the question, are entitled to the benefit of his experience and future services.

Hansbrough is a sound money rock in the sandy deserts of free silverism in his political vicinity. If the Eastern press does not persist in classifying him incorrectly and misrepresenting him, he is sure to be returned to the Senate by the Republicans of a State that has never yet missed an occasion to improve every opportunity it has had.

E. A. H.

The "Struggle for Existence."

Chicago, Dec. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A lecture having been given in this city a short time ago on the "Struggle for Existence" by a gentleman connected, I believe, in some capacity with the University of Chicago, after which a discussion by the audience followed, which I was unable to join in on account of missing the lecture, I feel obliged to submit my views on the subject. Numerous questions were plied the lecturer, some tending to demonstrate that the interrogator had imbibed in the school of his youth or his environment, that socialistic spirit which characterizes the man unable to acquire wealth. Others spurred on by a philanthropic spirit, wished to have pointed out to them the path whereby all might travel in harmony to the shores of plenty and there enter a land where struggling would be unknown. It would be futile of me to try and remember the various questions asked, and my interpretation of the spirit which animated them. But to my own deductions: A struggle for existence to me seems to be a barrier which civilization is constantly building up rather than destroying, encircling as it were man with problems and difficulties, the solution of which must remain over for the next generation. How can it be otherwise? In this land of freedom and equality, with all its educational institutions, we have annually thrown out into the field of endeavor young philosophers, mechanics, etc., who are eager to grasp the clew which will lead to something original. Grasping it they retain it with the fury of a wild beast until they turn it into a lucrative channel. The result—well, it displaces something which has served a similar purpose, but for various reasons must now give up to its new rival, thereby in the one case increasing and in the other decreasing the struggle for existence. Thus it may be seen that this struggle seems to be an adjunct to the life of almost every individual whose fortunes have not been made prior to his entry into this world. Competition must inevitably grow keener as civilization advances in a progressive country. If not, then I say civilization is going backward and will continue doing so if the general struggle for existence grows less. The African, whose home is the jungle, whose food is plants and insects, upon whom civilization has never thrown a ray of light, will never be found wrestling with the thought of ameliorating his condition in any such manner as his civilized brethren. He seeks not glory in extending to the farthest extremity the land in which he reigns, or heeds not the defective state of his implements of war, but will be found ever ready to defend himself against the attacks of civilization. Therefore, it is my opinion that as civilization becomes more enlightened competition grows keener and the struggle for existence more and more acute.

EDWARD MURRAY,
1100 Old Colony Building.

The Murder of Innocents.

Columbus, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was exceedingly pleased with your article upon "Thanksgiving Football Slaughter." It was both true and timely. In common with many old-fashioned people who observe and think I have experienced much anxiety and some alarm over the new craze. I cannot help picturing to myself the feelings of parents who send their children to the schools to be educated and who have them returned to them in a few weeks dead or wounded. The noise, the enthusiasm, the zeal of the young men themselves cannot hide from me the agonizing of parents' hearts. So I wish you Godspeed in your crusade against the abuse of the game. But the number killed, maimed, or remotely injured is so small compared with the number whose deaths I note daily, who have been slain, usually with horrible atrocity, by drunken men, that I cannot but wish you would turn the light also upon this great slaughter of the innocents which goes on without ceasing in our midst, and which no great daily paper comments on, and to which the great mass of the people seem blind.

To one who sits apart from the great bustling world and notes from a quiet nook its workings this subject sometimes grows to an overmastering importance. For several months now I have kept note of the murders of women by men, the almost universal cause of which was the frenzy of drink. Scarcely a day has passed that I have not noted such a murder. I think any thoughtful person would be appalled if they took similar note of this phenomena. There is often jealousy or family quarrels in the case, but at the last the man prepares himself for murder in the old familiar way. He drinks until reason flees and then stabs, shoots, or kicks his wife, or his sweetheart to death.

You spoke of 10,000 murderers a year the other day in this civilized—so called—Christian land, and I wondered what proportion the murderers of women bore to the whole. But surely if one observer, reading but one daily paper as a rule, could note almost a daily one the proportion must be large. Were a tithe of the number slain at football would not the whole people rise up in their wrath and sweep the game from the land? And these murders of women are always deeds of peculiar atrocity. They often are supplemented by the slaughter of children, sometimes, thank heaven, by the man turning the pistol upon his own breast and putting an end to a career of cursing and crime. The victims are utterly helpless. No frenzy of enthusiasm or excitement bears them up in their agony. They are foully murdered with no mitigating circumstances. And the murder is usually but the combination of a long series of inhuman outrages of which death is often perhaps the least.

Is not this subject also worthy the attention of the press, of the people, of the churches, and of the women of the land?

Remedy I have none, but I do desire agitation; I do desire light thrown upon this most terrible phase of our American life.

Thousands of helpless women and thousands of innocent children are beseeching us for help. In thousands of homes there is a reign of terror which ceases not by night or by day. I knew personally last year of a drunken man who spent the entire night wielding an immense horsewhip, driving his wife and child first out of the house and then into it. Almost crazed with fright and exhaustion the wife at last managed to elude him at dawn and ran to the neighbors only to be refused entrance "because they didn't want to have any trouble" with the man, as he was such a desperate character. This was but one case in a thousand. Can we do anything? We can at least cry out in horror.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

The Ethics of Football.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to offer a word or two of criticism upon your anti-slugball article of yesterday First, you must be aware that deep down in human nature—especially in Anglo-Teutonic human nature—is a craving for war and struggle and danger. This instinctive craving can never be entirely suppressed, because it is organic. However, when paternalism in government and humanitarianism in religion control the public mind wars become few and the struggle for existence (in its physical sense) almost obliterated. Here is where football comes in. It provides young men surging with molten vitality with an opportunity to display courage, daring, Spartan fortitude, and supreme contempt of physical pain or injury.

Are not all these virtues of the noblest kind?

You may preach humanitarianism till the old earth becomes a rolling sepulcher, but as long as man is man you cannot entirely destroy the Anglo-Teutonic passion for deeds of daring. Not even if the danger to life and limb was a thousand times greater than the danger to life and limb in a mere football match.

Secondly, all great nations have grown up to power, not by deeds of "merciful kindness" but by deeds of unmerciful warfare. Its soldiers and its statesmen have been trained not only to be intellectual athletes but to personally enjoy all the dangers incident to Homeric warfare. Just look up the story of Greece or Rome or Scandinavia and see how our iron-limbed forefathers were trained on the campus, the doomring, with sword and buckler, and all that pertains to actual warfare. Even the England of today owes her vigor and supremacy to the personal encounters in school and college that her young men delight in. Well might it be said that England's power and influence in the councils of Europe have their origin in the athletic and aquatic tournaments. Again, I boldly assert that even the gladiatorial games of ancient Rome, with all their anathematized "brutality," really did more good than harm. When they were a public institution Rome was the mistress of the world and "to be a Roman was greater than to be a King"; but when Christlingism triumphed it abolished the gladiatorial sports and substituted "the humanities," "the beatitudes," and from that day to this the Roman character has steadily retrograded. Look at the stunted Italian laborer of modern times. Look at him in the sewers of Chicago! Can he be compared in physique, endurance, or brain power with the grand old heathen legionaires who fought and vanquished beneath the eagles of Marius, Scipio, Sulla, Domitian, and the Cæsars? Therefore I say if America is to lead the world—nay, conquer the world some day—it must breed and train men in millions who are not afraid of death or a broken limb or the bruises incident to personal encounters.

If a few men are killed in the training what does that matter? Are men not plentiful enough? Indeed, the only fault I have to find with football is that it is not dangerous enough. There is too much padding about it, far too much. If there was more danger in it only the very best and strongest could take part therein and the fittest would survive, as they must do anyhow.

RAGNAR REDBEARD, LL. D.

[The defense of slugball as set forth by our correspondent is hardly worthy of consideration, as, when reduced to its substance, he proceeds upon the theory that manliness is the outcome of brutality, which is both a dangerous and abhorrent assumption. His argument, so far as it applies to the Romans, falls to the ground when it is remembered that it was not the Romans who took part in the gladiatorial combats, but their northern slaves—Gauls or Teutons—who had secured their strength and manliness from their free life in the forests. The only part taken by the despicable Romans was to sit by and applaud brutality and demand more blood. But this is not essential. Our correspondent makes the same plea for slugball as was made in the early days in England for prize-fighting—namely: that it cultivated a manly spirit. Prize-fighting has been stopped in England, but are Englishmen any less manly? Have they not acquitted themselves with credit? In our civil war both Northern and Southern soldiers fought in the manliest and most gallant manner, but neither of them had been practicing slugball or any other brutal game. Our correspondent's plea is substantially a defense of brutality as an element of manhood. Evidently his idea of manliness is that which was practiced by the Iroquois and Comanches and consisted of catching and torturing their enemies. Brutality never yet was an element of manhood and it never will be.]

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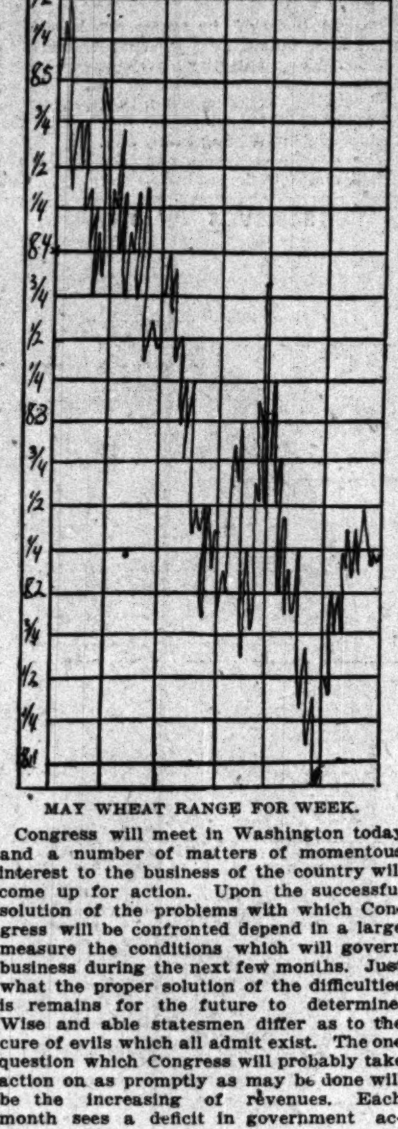
IS IN NEED OF MONEY.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS ARE BELOW THE EXPENDITURES.

Deficit for the Last Five Months Is More than $40,000,000—Questions to Come Before Congress Include an Increase in Revenue—Clearings of the Principal Cities Show Some Improvement — Wheat Works to a Lower Level.



MAY WHEAT RANGE FOR WEEK.

Congress will meet in Washington today and a number of matters of momentous interest to the business of the country will come up for action. Upon the successful solution of the problems with which Congress will be confronted depend in a large measure the conditions which will govern business during the next few months. Just what the proper solution of the difficulties is remains for the future to determine. Wise and able statesmen differ as to the cure of evils which all admit exist. The one question which Congress will probably take action on as promptly as may be done will be the increasing of revenues. Each month sees a deficit in government accounts. This varies from month to month, but there have been no exceptions during the present year to the months in which the receipts have not been smaller than the expenditures. During the month of November, according to statistics just issued by the Treasury Department, there was a deficit of $7,621,304, making the total deficit from July 1 to Nov. 30, $40,510,881, or at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 in twelve months. This marks the largest deficit the government has ever had to contend against. In 1894 the deficit was $69,000,000, which exceeded anything previous to that year.

The Dingley bill is one of the measures which Congress will have before it to consider. This is not a revision of existing tariff laws, its object being to bring into the government a sufficient increase in revenue to meet expenditures. It is intended only as a makeshift to last through until the next Congress meets, a year from now, or until Mr. McKinley sees fit to call a special session of Congress after his inauguration. Congress has a little less than three months in which to transact all the business that may come before it. That is not time enough to fight out any bills for revision of currency laws, nor for the reconstruction of tariff laws. All that can be hoped for will be a bill in some shape which will enable the government to pay its running expenses and interest on the public debt.

Income Can Be Speedily Increased.

Under ordinary circumstances there would be cause for worry in the present deficit in the revenues of the government. A business concern which spends large sums of money in excess of its receipts would be looked at askance. The people know, however, it is an easy matter to increase the revenues of this government. There are as the two main sources of revenue the tax on imported articles and the revenue on liquors and cigars. It is within the power of Congress at any time to increase these revenues by an increase in the tax imposed. Another way, of course, would be to reduce the expenses of the government, but that is a plan which never meets with favor at the hands of lawmakers. The deficit at present is one of seriousness, but it is not one the people are likely to worry over. The United States is rich as a Nation and there is no doubt that this government will succeed in paying all its just obligations. One effect of the confidence of the people in the ability of the government to carry out its contracts is shown in the condition of the gold reserve. The growth continues notwithstanding the falling behind of the Treasury Department, and it stood Saturday morning at $132,378,785. There is no special demand for gold at present, and people who have gold locked up are looking for an opportunity to put it to some profitable use. That opportunity is usually found through the depositing of gold in banks, from where it quickly finds its way into the Treasury reserve.

General business conditions in the United States continue to be disappointing to those who looked for an instant revival of business following the election. Conditions are very much improved, however, over what they were at any time in the four months preceding the election. The clearings of the country, which may be looked upon as in some degree reflecting the conditions, show an increase of 4 per cent the last week over the corresponding period of last year. All of the cities have not fared alike, however, for while New York has shown an increase of 3.9 in clearings and Boston an increase of 14.1 per cent, there has been a decrease of 11.3 per cent in the clearings of Chicago, and of 16.6 per cent in the clearings in Philadelphia.

Interest Rates Are Off.

Money reflects business conditions as quickly as any other commodity. There is now an easier money market than there has been for several months and rates are down to the lowest figure in some time. In New York call loans have been made as low as 1 and 2 per cent, with 3 and 3½ per cent the usual rate for demand loans and 5 per cent the average rate on commercial loans. In Chicago money is not so plentiful by comparison as in New York, at least the money market does not reflect the improved conditions of New York banks. Rates for call and time loans are 5 and 6 per cent. The bankers in Chicago have been averse to speculative business in stocks since the collapse of the speculation in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit and the closing of the Stock Exchange. As a result of this account trading on the local exchange has languished almost to the point of dying out. This fact has not only cut down the business of the Stock Exchange, but it has made itself felt in the record of bank clearings.

In the local field the situation has been depressing as a result of the dullness in the market. In the local stock market there has been almost nothing doing. Sales of from 400 to 600 shares of all stocks traded in have been the record of the average recent day on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Trading has grown so dull, in fact, that stock brokers are complaining their commissions do not equal their office rent. In the face of the dullness in the local market stocks have held up fairly well. North and West Chicago and Diamond Match have suffered most in the decline in values. North Chicago sold down to 310, West Chicago to 93½, and Diamond Match to 123, ex-dividend of 2½ per cent. Other stocks have held up well considering the little demand which now exists for local securities.

Jobbing Trade Only Moderately Active.

In wholesale and jobbing lines trade was of a moderate order and prices showed few changes. The spurt of business following election has given way to a normal quietude. In such lines as are for holiday use a good business is passing, and the volume of retail sales will undoubtedly exceed that of last year. In dry goods the business was not fully up to the record of the last few weeks, but traveling-men report an excellent spring trade.

A fair amount of contracts was closed in the steel and iron interests, but it is expected that the month of December will be one of comparative dullness. It is usually so till after the new year. Pig and bar iron are ruling firm with sales of small proportions. Structural iron for two large buildings was placed, and considerable amounts were taken for car building.

The hide market has lost some of the advance scored immediately after election. The boom was a trifle too sudden, and tanners would not follow it. However, there is nothing particularly weak about the market at the decline. Stocks are light, and many dealers are confident that another advance must come. Holders in the country are very firm in their views. Packers' hides are the weakest. Buyers are holding off and demanding material concessions. The packers do not as yet concede so radical a decline as tanners assume, and consequently business is dull.

Advance shown in the recent London sales have had a strengthening tendency on the wool market in this country, but the local conditions are not highly encouraging. The Eastern mills are not doing much with American wool, and business is correspondingly quiet. Practically all hope for the passage of the Dingley bill is gone, and unless a new Republican Congress gives the wool industry immediate relief not much is expected of the present clip. There was some shading of quotations, but not enough to cut much figure.

The cold snap has stimulated the coal trade and firmed up prices. However, business is not up to the normal volume, and it is proving an unsatisfactory season to local dealers. Sales of bituminous coal increased slightly, but the market is not particularly strong.

The lumber trade is showing continual and fair improvement. Collections are good, and prices well maintained. Local stocks of white pine are slightly but not materially broken. Car building operations are bringing about a good demand for hardwoods, and there is some investment buying. Yellow pine is in good demand and firmly held.

Lack of Trade Depresses Prices.

Speculative produce markets have ruled dull, with the lack of interest in speculation perhaps the principal influence against prices. So far as the demand and supply situation, both in this country and abroad, is concerned there has been no particular change. Possibly the feeling has become more general that the advances have discounted the bullish considerations. The decrease in movement of grain to primary points was supposed to be due at least in part to the storms in the Northwest. American clearances of wheat and flour are liberal and form a large fractional part of the supplies of importing European countries. The pit sentiment during the last week was decidedly bearish and every opportunity was seized to depress prices. Hammering of the market has not been so much on what actually happened as on what was expected to happen. The December deliveries so far have amounted to nothing and should have been a positive influence toward higher prices. There has been a feeling, however, that a lot of wheat will come out from people known to have unsettled December contracts outstanding after the close of navigation. The anomalous situation has therefore been presented of depression on prospect of deliveries, while sales of cash wheat have been made daily at premiums over December price. Most of the cash wheat has been sold by the very people who, it is believed, have not turned over their holdings from May to December. The speculative interest of a non-professional character has not been important in the wheat market for weeks, but a number of recent incidents has tended to further restrict it. Suspicions of manipulation in the cash market have been raised by the desire on the part of sellers to advertise their sales one day and the reticence shown by them the next. No one seems to have any clear theory as to what will be done with open contracts for December delivery.

Big Cash Wheat Business Done.

The elevator men, by selling cash wheat at a premium and taking December in return, are not changing their position materially, but the carrying charge difference is not widening and with 40,000 bu a day going out by rail it is scarcely conceivable that the cash demand will be shut off at the close of navigation. The action of the Liverpool market falling on Friday to respond to an advance and on Saturday to a decline was taken as a suggestion of manipulation and kept traders out of the market. While wheat has suffered from speculative stagnation it cannot be said that last week's announcements gave much comfort to the bears. California reported a continued export business to South Africa and Australia, and Argentine crop reports and yield estimates were generally bullish. Such reports as have had to do with the growing crop have been unfavorable to holders of wheat, as expected. Winter wheat is admittedly in excellent position, but the believers in dollar wheat claim that a real world's shortage will be developed long before the winter wheat crop is ready to harvest.

Coarse grain markets ruled extremely dull. Outside speculative interest was almost wholly lacking. In corn it was expected that colder weather and better roads in the country would increase receipts and improve the grading, but arrivals were small all week. Total receipts were only 1,206 cars. It is taken as indicating that farmers are disposed to hold their corn for higher prices. However, the feeling in the pit was generally heavy, with local traders inclined to play the bear side. The seaboard clearances fell off, being only 1,768,000 bu. On the other hand, Argentine shipments showed a large increase at 1,488,000 bu, compared with 728,000 bu for the same week last year. The cash market was firmer than the speculative branch. Light supplies, however, made round lot business slow. The demand from Canada and New England for all-rail shipment was excellent.

Oats prices followed closely the fluctuations in wheat. Trade is of a waiting order. Prices are on a level where those of bearish tendencies are not disposed to show much aggressiveness, and on the other hand bulls do not find much cause for enthusiasm. Local shipments for the week were large at 1,977,300 bu, against 1,369,000 bu, and a decrease in local stocks is expected today for the first time in weeks. Seaboard clearances made a fair showing, but the demand from New England points is slow, the East being pretty well filled up.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed Dec. 5.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Dec. 7, 1895.
WHEAT.				
December	80¾	77¾@ 82	79⅞	57⅞
May	83⅞	78⅞@ 85⅛	82⅞	61⅝
CORN.				
December	23¼	22⅝@ 23⅜	23	26¼
May	27⅛	26 @ 27¼	26¼	29⅞
OATS.				
December	18⅞	17⅝@ 19	18⅞	17⅞
May	22¼	21⅛@ 22⅜	21⅞	20⅛
MESS PORK.				
December	6.87½	6.65 @7.00	6.85	7.70
January	7.85	7.90 @8.40	7.82½	8.57½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	3.87½	3.67½@3.95	3.67½	5.17½
January	4.12½	4.05 @4.42½	4.07½	5.30
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	3.97½	3.95 @4.25	3.97½	4.32½
January	3.90	3.80 @3.97½	3.80	4.27½

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	2,859,224	1,991,925	1,870,399
Previous week	3,078,084	2,105,834	1,773,812
Same week 1895	6,862,501	2,280,085	2,467,976
Primary shipments	2,797,560	1,654,949	2,679,245
Previous week	3,197,631	2,128,651	2,176,549
Same week 1895	3,819,245	1,758,770	1,484,676
Eastern clearances	1,061,058	1,382,560	854,270
Previous week	1,197,471	1,836,305	645,662
Same week 1895	854,164	1,759,854	120,814

The following table shows local receipts and shipments of the articles named for last week:

	—Received—		—Shipped—	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Flour, brls	47,050	92,635	90,998	76,604
Wheat, bu	118,890	1,041,747	622,491	983,329
Corn, bu	786,950	1,102,883	887,070	1,203,657
Oats, bu	1,369,151	1,741,607	1,977,382	990,313
Rye, bu	38,727	25,715	2,862	21,305
Barley, bu	478,175	382,627	363,616	564,792
T. seed, lbs	574,783	731,528	212,623	492,341
C. seed, lbs	198,039	132,729	227,246	43,230
O. seeds, lbs	124,125	81,700	185,140	58,864
F. seed, bu	109,283	292,260	88,459	69,923
B. corn, lbs	407,930	555,640	286,090	530,671
Cheese, lbs	1,869,251	1,633,954	1,204,526	1,158,598
Butter, lbs	3,938,978	3,344,001	3,533,121	2,811,438
Eggs, cases	14,115	18,543	17,809	23,560
Potatoes, bu	96,047	82,345	16,535	11,756
Hides, lbs	2,147,914	1,699,727	2,980,808	3,966,580
Wool, lbs	74,635	121,505	485,858	367,747
Coal, tons	139,703	220,527	20,747	32,628
Lumber, M	33,634	25,483	11,958	12,982
Shingles, M	5,277	4,410	2,354	7,103
Salt, brls	37,998	25,747	18,051	22,453
Hay, tons	5,131	6,139	537	787

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

9000 Atch gn 4s.79¼@½
45000 do adj 4s.....42@¾
1000 BW-7th av 1st con 5s........117
10000 BEl 1st....79@80
33000 BRT 5s..78½@79¾
6000 B U Gas 5s ....105@106
3000 Can S 2d.......105¼
5000 Cent of N J g m 5s.........118¾
5000 CP 6s of 1897.103
5000 do of '98......103½
11000 C-O con 5s reg ....106¼@⅜
2000 C-O gen 4½s ....74½@¾
5000 C-O R-A div 1st con 4s.......97½
4000 CB-Q Neb ext. 4s...............88½
8000 C-NP 1st tr ctf..................42½
2000 C-NW coup gold 7s..........115¾
5000 CRI-P deb 5s 96
5000 C-WI gm.....116
5000 Col Mid 4s tr ctf.................19½
9000 ConGas of Chi 1st 5s.......... 84
35000 DSSA 5s........100
23000 Edison of N Y con 5s..105¾@106
24000 E gen lien 3-4s ....65¼@¾
10000 GH-SA M-P div 5s.......91¾@½
5000 I-GN 3d....... 32
3000 LG 1st 5s.... 82
2000 M-O con 6s..117
5000 NC-StL 1st ....128¼@129
4000 NYO-W ref 4s ....89¾@⅞
6000 NY-RB 1st.... 98
1000 NYS-W gm... 72
10000 NP 2d coup tr ctf asstd........117
37000 NP 3d coup tr ctf assted..77¼@⅞
16000 NP con 5s tr ctf asstd..54¼@⅞
9000 NP term 1st..108¼
5000 ORImp 1st.... 87
30000 ORImp con 5s ....18¼@¾
10000 do tr ctf.... 18¾
10000 ORR-N 4s.... 85¾
14000 OSL 6s tr ctf ....110¼@¾
6000 PD-E 1st.....101
5000 P-W 1st....... 74
5000 P-R 1st pf inc tr ctf.......... 42½
10000 do 3d inc....... 34¾
73000 P-R gen 4s tr ctf asstd...81½@⅜
5000 R-D 6s.........120¼
8000 RGW 1st..76¼@½
10000 StL-IM 1st ex 5s.............101½
7000 do CA-T 1st.. 90¾
8000 StL-SF gm 5s ....96¾@97
5000 StL-SF gm 6s.110
6000 SA-AP 4s....... 57
10000 SP of W 1st.. 95½
3000 SP of Cal 5s... 86¼
102000 SRG 1st 5s ....91⅝@92¼
5000 LE-W 1st 5s.117
50000 LS-MS 1st rg.111
5000 LS-MS 2d cp.117½
30000 LS-MS 2d rg.117½
11000 LA-PF 1st...116
20000 LE-StL gen 4s..........90¼@⅜
13000 M con 4s.94¼@95¼
5000 M-StP W-M div..........111
10000 M-StP P gm 4s series A.......97
22000 MKT 1st 4s82½@¼
30000 MKT 2d....... 59⅜
21000 M-O gm 4s ....68½@69
6000 S T 6s....77@78
5000 T-P 1st 5s.85¼@½
25000 T-P 2d inc... 22
35000 UPD-G 1st..36@¼
5000 US gm tr ctf.. 65
95000 UP g 6s col tr notes 100¼
4000 UP 1st of 97.103
1000 US 5s reg....113¾
19000 W. 1st 5s.106¼@⅜
5000 do Det-C ext. 97½
2000 Wab 2d 5s... 72
7000 WS gtd 4s reg ....105½@⅜
2000 WLE-PC 5s...68¼

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	40	Ontario	700
Chollar	150	Ophir	105
Crown Point	25	Plymouth (asked)	20
Con. Cal. & Va	145	Quicksilver	1½
Deadwood	105	Quicksilver pfd	10¼
Gould & Currie	50	Sierra Nevada	42
Hale & Norcross	95	Standard	125
Homestake	2900	Union Con	40
Iron Silver	30	Yellow Jacket	30
Mexican	45		

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	50	Kearsarge	16¼
Atlantic	21	Osceola	30
Boston & Mont	92½	Quincy	118
Butte & Boston	7½	Tamarack	94
Calumet & Hecla	320	Wolverine	9¼
Franklin	11		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Crown Point	22
Alpha Con	9	Gould & Currie	42
Andes	74	Hale & Norcross	98
Belcher	33	Justice	7
Best & Belcher	65	Mexican	44
Bodie Con	51	Occidental Con	15
Bullion	12	Ophir	100
Bulwer Con	40	Overman	5
Caledonia	9	Potosi	69
Challenge Con	32	Savage	41
Chollar	140	Sierra Nevada	40
Confidence	82	Union Con	41
Con. Cal. & Va	135	Utah Con	6
Con. Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	29

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Grain—Wheat, spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 11½d; No. 1 California, 7s 5d. Futures closed firm, with near and distant positions unchanged; business heavier on middle positions; December, 6s 10d; January, February, 6s 10¼d; March, 6s 10½d; April, nominal; May, 6s 10d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 11⅛d. Futures closed firm with near and distant positions unchanged; business about equally distributed; December, 2s 11¼d; January, 2s 10¼d; April, nominal; May, 2s 10¾d. Flour—Firm; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon, steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs, 29s; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 29s 6d; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 28s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 29s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 30s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 43s. Tallow, fine North American, 17s 9d. Beef, extra India mess, 57s 6d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; medium Western, 41s 3d. Lard, steady; prime Western, 21s; refined in pails, 24s. Cheese, dull; demand poor; finest American white and colored, (September), 51s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine spirits, 20s 6d. Resin, common, 5s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 9d. Linseed oil, 16s. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, fore quarter, 3¾d; hind quarter, 5¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops at London (Pacific coast), £3 10s.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 125,800 bu; exports, 73,458 bu; spot firm; No. 1 hard, 95⅛c. Options opened strong on higher cables, due to unfavorable Argentine news, eased off slightly under realizing, but rallied sharply at noon on covering attributed to large cash sales at Chicago. Closed 1@⅝c net advance; No. 2 red May, 87¼@88 1-16c, closed 88c; December, 88⅛@89c, closed 89⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 114,100 bu; exports, 227,915 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 29⅛c. Options opened steadier with wheat and ruled generally firmer, closing at ⅛c advance; May, 32@32 1-16c, closed 32c; December, 29⅛@30⅛c, closed 29⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 91,200 bu; exports, 18,814 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 23⅛c. Options dull and nominal, closing unchanged. May closed 25⅝c; December closed 23⅛c. Hay dull; shipping, 55@60; good to choice, 70@75c. Hops steady; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896 crop, 8@14c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896 crop, 9@14c. Hides firm; Galveston, 13c; Buenos Ayres, dry, nominal; Texas, dry, 10c; California, 15½c. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavyweights, 19½@20½c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece, 15@20c; pulled, 15@18c.

Provisions—Beef steady; family, $9.00@10.00; extra mess, $7.00; beef hams, $17.50@18.00; packet, $8.00@9.00. Cut meats dull; pickled bellies, 4½@5c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Lard easy; Western steamed, $4.10, nominal; refined steady. Pork dull; old mess, $8.25@8.75; short clear, $8.75@10.50; family, $10.50@11.00. Cottonseed oil dull and lower; prime crude, 22c asked; prime summer yellow, 24c; off summer yellow, 24c; butter grades, 28c; prime, 27½@28c. Tallow steady; city, 3⅞c; country, 3⅞c as to quality. Petroleum dull; United closed $1.05 bid. Resin steady; strained, common to good, $1.82½. Turpentine firm, 27@27⅜c. Rice firm; fair to extra, 3¾@6c; Japan, 4¼@4⅞c. Molasses firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 26@34c for new crop. Pig iron dull; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper easy; brokers', 11⅝c. Lead strong; brokers', $2.75. Tin-plates dull. Coffee—Options opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower on featureless cables and absence of orders, rallied sharply on buying largely for Baltimore account. Closed firm at 15@25c net advance; December, 9.25@9.30c; March, 9.35@9.50c. Spot steady. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 5-16c; refined firm; standard A, 4⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅛c; cut loaf, 5c; crushed, 5c; granulated, 4⅜c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Wheat—Active; red rather scarce; No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3, 74@76c; No. 2 red, nominally 93@94c; No. 3, 91½c; No. 2 spring, 77@78½c; No. 3, 75c. Corn—Active; No. 2 mixed, 18½c; No. 2 white, 19c. Oats—Slow; No. 2 mixed, nominally 17¼@18½c; No. 2 white, new, nominally 21@23c; old, nominally 22@25c; No. 3 white, new, 20c; old, nominally 21@22c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 34½c. Hay—Firm; choice timothy, $8.50@9.00; choice prairie, $5.50@6.00. Butter—Higher for creamery, 20½@22c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Firm; 18½c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 58,500 bu; oats, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 18,800 bu; oats, 6,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 5.—May wheat closed ⅞c higher than yesterday. The low point of the session was the same as the close yesterday. The improvement was not realized on a spirited market, but there were indications based on the news reports that gave the bulls full warrant in looking for a higher price level again. May opened at 80⅛c and broke to 79⅞@80c. The advance carried the price to 81⅛c, and the close was 80⅞@80⅝c. Flour—Business continues extremely dull; first patents, $4.25@4.35; second patents, $4.10@4.20; first clears, $3.30@3.40; second clears, $2.40@2.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 90c bid; track, 92@92½c; No. 2 hard, cash, 80¼c asked; December, 90⅞c, nominal; May, 91¼c bid. Corn—Firm; No. 2, cash, 21c; December, 20⅞c bid; May, 23⅞c bid. Oats—Firm; No. 2, cash, 20c bid; May, 22½c bid. Rye—Firm; 37c bid. Flaxseed—Steady; 76c. Pork—Lower; standard mess, jobbing, $7.10@7.35. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $3.60; choice, $3.72½. Lead—Quiet; $2.75@2.80. Spelter—Firm; $4.15.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 5.—Corn—Active, easier; No. 2, 21c; No. 3, 20½c; No. 2, new, 20½c; No. 3, new, 20¼c. Oats—Active, irregular; No. 2 white, 19@23½c; No. 3 white, 16¾@17¼c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 41c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 98,950 bu; oats, 75,800 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, 75 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 11,400 bu; oats, 47,700 bu; rye, none; whisky, 825 brls; wheat, 600 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 80¼c; December, 80⅝c; May, 83⅞c asked; No. 2 Northern, 77⅝c; No. 3, 73½@74c; rejected, 66½@74½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 80⅛c. Rye—38c. Oats—No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18½c. Flax—75½c; May, 97⅛c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Spring wheat, No. 1 Northern, 87⅛c; winter wheat neglected; No. 2 red, 97@97½. Corn—Strong and higher; No. 2, 24⅞c. Oats—Demand light; No. 2 white, 23@23⅛c. Barley—Weak. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 44c. Flour—Quiet, steady.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 5.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Steady; 24@24½c. Tar—Steady; $1.10. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 30	15,356	145	26,152	14,992
Tuesday, Dec. 1	4,826	448	36,018	16,608
Wednesday, Dec. 2	17,039	304	52,389	17,145
Thursday, Dec. 3	11,828	148	40,134	11,490
Friday, Dec. 4	5,312	148	34,087	5,392
Saturday, Dec. 5	500	100	30,000	5,000
Total	54,861	1,293	218,780	70,627
Previous week	42,390	1,589	113,765	47,935
Cor. week 1895	71,684	2,388	238,836	70,272
Cor. week 1894	53,099	1,785	247,598	71,835
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 30	3,202	...	7,303	2,766
Tuesday, Dec. 1	1,374	12	6,542	2,646
Wednesday, Dec. 2	3,744	6	5,724	1,499
Thursday, Dec. 3	3,958	4	5,150	2,563
Friday, Dec. 4	3,730	39	5,662	893
Saturday, Dec. 5	400	...	2,000	1,000
Total	16,408	61	32,381	11,667
Previous week	13,454	207	33,736	11,606
Cor. week 1895	21,209	435	29,446	10,980
Cor. week 1894	16,629	253	42,439	10,441

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

Points—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	54,800	218,800	70,600
Kansas City	49,200	81,600	20,500
Omaha	15,400	42,300	6,000
St. Louis	19,700	64,000	7,400
Total	139,100	406,700	104,500
Previous week	118,300	216,400	77,900
Two weeks ago	165,800	273,000	104,500
Cor. week 1895	145,400	390,900	92,200
Cor. week 1894	117,700	415,300	95,600

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 45,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, and the week ending next Saturday at 54,000 cattle, 210,000 hogs, and 70,000 sheep, against 55,684 cattle 238,839 hogs, and 7,272 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle—Saturday's receipts amounted to only 23 carloads, including some consigned direct to slaughterers. The market was nominally unchanged, compared with Friday, but common to medium steers closed 20@25c lower than a week ago. Choice to fancy steers closed fully as high as a week ago. Christmas beeves sold during the week at $5.40@5.60. Half-fat native steers averaging 1,150@1,350 lbs sold at $4.00@4.25, with good, ripe fat cattle at $4.75@5.25, which latter, in connection with the abundance and cheapness of corn, makes a hard situation to understand. Rough and thin cattle went in at $3.50 and sold for $3.25 @3.75, while buyers who wanted anything like good feeding cattle had to pay close to 4 cents. Native cows sold during the week largely at $2.25@2.80; heifers principally at $3.00@3.40; bulls, $2.35@2.75; and veal calves mostly at $5.00@5.50.

Hogs—Prices declined 10c on Saturday, closing 25c lower than a week ago, and that much lower than a year ago. Trade was active on packing account, but shippers had very indifferent orders, both Squire & Co. and North & Co. of Boston being out of the market entirely. The market closed weak, with 5,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $2.90@3.35, bulk $3.15@3.25; light, $3.10@3.35, bulk $3.25@3.30; pigs, $2.80@3.35, bulk $3.15 @3.30; mixed, $3.10@3.40, bulk $3.25@3.30. Saturday's receipts were the second largest Saturday receipts in nearly five years, but 18,000 smaller than the largest Saturday receipts during the last ten years.

Sheep—There was no change in this branch of trade on Saturday. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.10; native sheep, $2.25@3.60; Westerns, $2.50@3.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market weak to 10c lower; native beef steers, $3.70@4.65; Western steers, $3.25@3.90; Texas steers, $2.35@3.35; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.00; canners, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.80; calves, $3.00@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.00@3.15; mixed, $3.05@3.10; light, $3.15@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.05@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market steady; fair to choice natives, $2.75@3.50; do Westerns, $2.50@3.25; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.50@5.00.

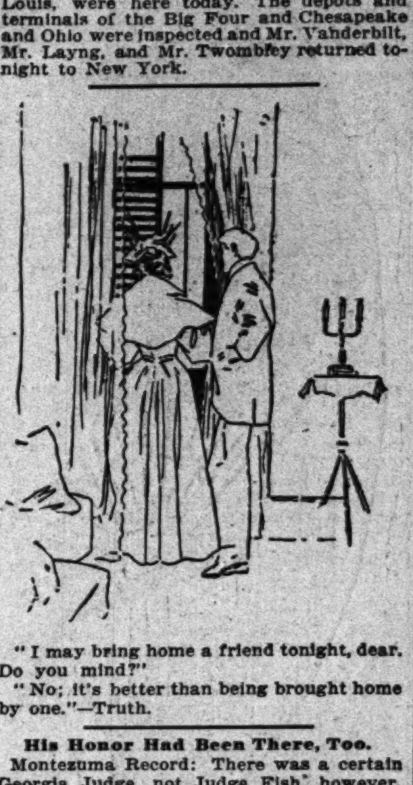
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 7,200; market steady; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; shipments none; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.15@3.20; heavies and packers, $3.05@3.20; mixed, $3.10@3.25; lights, $3.10@3.20; yorkers, $3.15@3.20; pigs, $3.00@3.10. Sheep—Receipts, none; shipments, 3,600; no market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market active and strong for all grades; native shipping steers, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.70; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.40@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market barely steady; light, $3.15@3.20; packers, $3.00@3.15; heavy, $2.80@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market strong; muttons, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $3.00@4.50.

VANDERBILT PARTY IN CINCINNATI.

Inspects Depots and Terminals of Big Four and C. and O. Roads.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—William K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombley, President M. E. Ingalls, Vice-President Layng, General Manager Schaff of the Big Four, members of the Vanderbilt party, who have been over the Big Four railroad from Cleveland to St. Louis, were here today. The depots and terminals of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio were inspected and Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Layng, and Mr. Twombley returned to-night to New York.



"I may bring home a friend tonight, dear. Do you mind?"

"No; it's better than being brought home by one."—Truth.

His Honor Had Been There, Too.

Montezuma Record: There was a certain Georgia Judge, not Judge Fish, however, yet one who believed in upholding the dignity of the bench, and, as well, was tenacious of his own personal honor.

A divorce suit, in which a gray-haired veteran of the late war was plaintiff, came up before him while he was on the circuit out in a back county. The rude court-room was filled with spectators, and the old man seemed unwilling to go on the stand in his own defense.

"I am not going to grant divorces without good reasons," announced the court, and the plaintiff went to the chair that served as a witness box.

"Now," said the attorney, "tell us just what your wife did to make you leave her."

The witness looked appealingly at the Judge.

"Answer the question," was the order.

"Well, she called me names."

"That is not ground enough for a divorce," said the court sternly.

"And she neglected me."

"Is that all?"

"And she said that I was a coward and a sneak because I went to the war and came back alive. She said that all the brave and worthy men died in battle, and only the traitors and cowards came home, and——"

"That will do, sir; the decree prayed for in your petition is granted," broke in the Judge. "I want you to understand, sir, that this court went to that war and spent four years there—and the court came back, too."

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 6.—The schooners Mary Collins and Jennie Mullin are sheltered at South Manitou.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 6.—There are now eighteen boats ice-bound here, five below the dyke and thirteen here. The Algoma leaves St. Ignace tonight at midnight and should be at work by daylight.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 6.—The steamer Elfin-Mere, which got across the channel yesterday, was released about midnight, and, after lightering, proceeded on its voyage. It was not damaged, apparently.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The City of Berlin was released from Grosse Point late last night after lightering about 4,000 bushels of its grain cargo. The steamer Senator arrived this morning and will lay up here.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 6—The steamers Wawatam, Progress, Ketcham, and Roby, loaded with wheat, and the Emily P. Weed, loaded with flour, cleared today for Buffalo. There is still one more boat to go and three to arrive.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 6—The wrecking tug Favorite returned here at 11 o'clock last night from the steamer J. S. Fay, ashore at Scott's Point, having been driven away from the wreck by the gale after having placed steam pumps aboard. The Fay is reported to be in bad shape, being on a rocky bottom and pounding a great deal. Its wheel, shoe, anchors, and chains are gone. The Favorite returned to the wreck this morning.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 6.—The powerful ice crusher Algomah has been engaged to release the ice-bound fleet in the Soo River. It will leave St. Ignace tonight for the scene of trouble. It is not at all certain that even the Algomah will be successful in getting the boats through to Lake Huron, as slush ice has formed apparently to the bottom of the river, leaving nothing to float a boat. The Algomah has been engaged for many years in railroad winter service at the Straits of Mackinac. Tonight the weather is mild.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Williams.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Parsons.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Light—Brazil, Chicago.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Traverse, Hinton. Departed—Elva, Milwaukee.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Arrived—Tokio. Cleared—Louisiana, Emory, Owen, Buffalo.

DETOUR, Mich.—Up—North Star, 11:20. Down—A. Shores, 4 a. m.; Huron City and consort, noon.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Mariska, Glasgow, Panther, Sibley, Nassau. Cleared—Corn—Mariska, Erie.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Nicholas, Hundred Eleven. Cleared—Juniata, Buffalo; Flower, City of Venice, Chicago, coal.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hurd, 1:20 a. m. Up—Mills, 3:30 a. m.; Ames and consort, [illegible] Hickox, 3 p. m.; Russia, 5.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Down—Selwyn Eddy, 5:20 a. m.

Down—Uganda, Nyanza, 8:40; Alva, 10.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Sachem, [illegible] a. m.; Maryland, 3; Neosho, 3:10; Tioga, [illegible] Pontiac, Merida, 7; Paris, 7:20; Cadillac, [illegible] Mohawk, Samoa, 8:30; Spokane, 8:40; Favorite, 10:20; Yuma, 1:10 p. m.; Yale, 1:30; Wolf, [illegible] 5. Down—Ramapo, 1 a. m.; Lehigh, 1; Hudson, 8:30; Wilbur, 9:10; P. Foster, 11; Lewiston, 12:20 p. m.; Pasadena, 1:20; Norwalk, 1:40; Raleigh, 2; Tuttle, Dundee, 3:20; Argo, [illegible] go, 4.

Up—Olympia, 7. Wind south, light; cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Schuck, [illegible] last night; Tower, 11; Susquehanna, 12:30 a. m.; Cuba, 12:40; Commodore, 1:30; Brockway, [illegible] Bulgaria, 2:15; Moran, 5; Shepherd, 9; Scott, [illegible] Up—Olympia, 9:40 last night; Madagascar, [illegible] a. m.; Mary McGregor, 1:40; Harvey Brown, [illegible] Boston, 12:30 p. m.; F. & P. M. No. 5, 2:10; [illegible] Whitney, 5:40; Venice, 5:40; Germanic, Iroquois, 6:15; Samuel Mitchell, 7:30. Arrived—St. Lawrence, Montgomery, Nelson Mills. Wind [illegible] light.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Harvey Brown, midnight; Maggie Duncan, 2 a. m.; Viking, 5; Whitney, [illegible] Senator, Germanic, 9; F. & P. M. No. 5, Iroquois, 9:30; Venice, 10:20; Santa Maria, noon; Samuel Mitchell, 1:20 p. m.; McWilliams, 2:50; Iron King, 3. Down—Schuck, 11:20 last night; Berlin, midnight; Cuba, 6:30 a. m.; Panther, 7; Onoko, Charles Eddy, 9; Sibley, 9:30; Moran, Brockway, Bulgaria, 10; Susquehanna, Commodore, 10:50; Syracuse, 11:15; Niko, Aragon, 11:30; Lycoming, [illegible] Fletcher, noon; Pabst, 3 p. m.

Up—Waldo, 7:15. Down—Conestoga, 8:20.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—J. H. Prentice, Ashland; W. P. Ketchum, Manistee; W. Rudolph, Charlevoix; Annie Laura, Ludington. Coal—C. S. Parnell, City of London, Erie; Kearsarge, A. D. Thompson, R. R. Rhodes, Nicaragua, Paisley, Grampian, Robert Mills, Buffalo. Merchandise—F. & P. M. No. 1, Milwaukee; Buffalo, Buffalo.

Cleared—Merchandise — Petoskey, Manistee. Grain—S. S. Wilhelm, Port Huron; R. L. Fryer, Buffalo.

The Plaintiff's Powerful Plea.

"I went into a country district in Maryland a few days ago to try a case," said a Washington attorney.

"I appeared for the plaintiff, and it must be confessed that the evidence failed to establish his claim. I presented the matter before the Justice of the Peace in the best light I knew how, but had very little hope of securing the verdict. My client, when I finished, whispered to me that he would say a few words if I were willing, and, considering the case lost, I consented. It was the most unique speech I ever heard and it won the case. He said:

"'Squire, I brought this suit, and the evidence, except my own, is against me. I don't accuse any one of lying, Squire, but the witnesses are the most mistaken lot of fellows I ever saw. You know me, Squire. Two years ago you sold me a horse for sound that was as blind as a bat. I made the trade and stuck to it, and this is the first time I have mentioned it. When you used to buy grain, you stood on the scales when the empty wagon was weighed, but I never said a word. Now, do you think I am the kind of a man to pick up a rumpus and sue a fellow unless he has done me wrong?'

"It took just five minutes for the Justice to decide for the plaintiff."—Washington Evening Star.

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W. T. FENTON, 2d Vice-Pres't and Cashier.
J. H. CAMERON, Asst. Cashier.
R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst. Cashier.

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WHY WHEAT IS CHEAP.

The following figures, which are a very conservative statement of the situation, are worth a cord of opinions by speculators: Visible supply July 1, 1896 (official), 48,000,000 bu; trade supply (flour, wheat in mills, or private elevators), [illegible]000,000 bu.; estimated in farmers' hands, [illegible]000 bu.; total, 110,000,000 bu.; crop of 1896, [illegible]000,000 bu.; total supply, 560,000,000 bu.; consumption and seed for the year, 375,000,000 bu.; exports to Dec. 1, 1896, 75,000,000 bu.; minimum possible visible supply, 20,000,000 bu.; minimum trade supply, 18,000,000 bu.; farmers' [illegible] 20,000,000 bu.; total, 508,000,000 bu.; available for export from Dec. 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897, thirty-one weeks, 52,000,000 bu., or at the rate of 6,360,000 bu. monthly, whereas exports are now and have been for months, at the rate of 17,500,000 bu. monthly. The best men in the trade believe in $1.00 to $1.25 wheat on the assured scarcity. Orders filled for 1,000 bu. and upward.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Exclusive leased wires connect all our offices.

INVESTMENTS.

There is no change in the situation to justify lower prices for wheat. We advise buying on any breaks for a good profit. Corn and provisions are very low and should sell higher. Market Letter free. Write for information and Reference Book. EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO., 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

ROE & CO., 38 Pacific-av.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
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THE TRIBUNE:
CHICAGO'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.
WEEK DAYS......ONE CENT
SUNDAY......FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING NEWS.

...ound the Lakes.

...N, Mich., Dec. 6.—The schooners ... and Jennie Mullin are sheltered at ...

...MARIE, Mich., Dec. 6.—There are ... boats ice-bound here, five below the ... en here. The Algoma leaves St. ... at midnight and should be at work ...

...RNE, Ont., Dec. 6.—The steamer ... got across the channel yester... ased about midnight, and, after ... eeded on its voyage. It was ... rently.

...ich., Dec. 6.—The City of Berlin ... Grosse Point late last night ... about 4,000 bushels of its grain ... amer Senator arrived this morning ...

...essel Movements.

...Chicago Port List.

...Plaintiff's Powerful Plea.

...into a country district in Maryland ... ago to try a case," said a Washington attorney. ... the plaintiff." —Washington Star.

...Republic

...DOLLARS.

...and every facility ... in all its branches. ... responsible persons and ... are usually extend... ...ing banking house.

J. H. CAMERON, Asst. Cashier.
R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst. Cashier.

...Y WHEAT IS CHEAP.

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...STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
...AND PROVISIONS.

...THE TRIBUNE:
CHICAGO'S
GREATEST
NEWSPAPER.
...EEK DAYS......ONE CENT
...NDAY.........FIVE CENTS

What Some of the Chicago Preachers Said.

JENKIN LLOYD JONES preached yesterday morning at Oakland Music Hall on "Duty," it being the fourth sermon in his course on "The Great Affirmations of Religion." After discussing the nature of conscience and the apologies offered thereto, he closed with the following dream:

"One day, traveling in a railroad train, I fell asleep over a quaint old book that told of St. Peter standing at the gate of heaven examining the credentials of the applicants as they came. Through my fitful sleep there floated a vision of the celestial realms. The ponderous gate of iron and walls of masonry in the old story were changed into glass and wicker work, and I could see the spirits of men and women beyond. The grim-cowled St. Peter was changed into a gentle angel, with a mother's voice and a maiden's hand of grace and tenderness. I saw disembodied spirits tremblingly approach the gate, and they were of such transparent stuff I could see through and know their inward weakness, their spiritual fabric, their ethical and intellectual deformity. With downcast glance the angel patiently listened to their excuses, and in my dream I overheard some of them.

"First there approached a band of men in stalwart outlines, but within the spirits were weak and puny: 'We know we are weak, but the truth is we were in business down below and you know, dear angel, how it is down there. We had to do many things we might not wish to in order to get along. We had to neglect interests dear to us in order to live.' With sad gesture the angel beckoned them on, and as they passed through the pearly gate their forms visibly shrank and the angel in sad revery muttered, 'Poor fellows!'

"Next there came a band of women, and their souls had a look like unto tissue paper, so flimsy and thin and weak they were. They, too, offered prompt apologies, but the angel silenced them with a gesture, saying, 'Your weakness is apparent. Why this pitiable plight?' And one said, 'You know, O angel, we come from a world that is cold and materialistic.' Another said, 'I had few opportunities and many preoccupations.' But the angel interrupted, saying, 'Speak not thus of the schoolhouse of thy Father, for well furnished it is for the tuition and the development of soul.' 'Dear angel,' pleaded the third, 'we have worked all our lives for our children. We had to get them into society; we had them to educate, we had to see them well married and well homed; we had no time for soul culture.' Then the fourth spoke up: 'Some of us had such unresponsive and exacting families; we had no companionship in the things of the spirit.' The gate swung open and the angel said, 'Alas! for the children that were raised by the starvation of mother souls; for the husbands that were loved to the debility of women's hearts, and for homes whose elegances were bought by paralysis of the soul!'

"There followed this group some young girls, abashed and halting, and they said: 'This is so unexpected, O angel. We were summoned before we were prepared.' 'Society laid such great demands upon us,' said one. The angel beckoned her on and said as she passed: 'She may now realize how little company she had below and how poorly she entertained what she had.' Another pleaded her ignorance from loss of eyesight brought on from fine sewing; another grieved the exorbitant demands of fashion upon strength and purse. 'Pass on, poor soul,' said the angel.

"Last, there came an emaciated couple—man and wife—evidently the victims of spiritual dyspepsia. 'We know we are in a poor plight, but we are such from the scarcity of good spiritual food in our neighborhood.' The angel smiled, and, as they passed on, remarked, 'I have nothing to say.'

"When they had all passed in I exclaimed: 'O, angel, thou art, for all thy loveliness, not the guardian of heaven, but the doorkeeper of hell.' And the angel, loving in her sternness, majestic in her gentleness, said: 'Aye, that, indeed, is heaven, for heaven is not the place of unmeaning bliss, nor that home of contentment and complacency that mortals dream of, but it is a place where things appear in their true relations, a place where values are rated by the intrinsic worth of the commodity.'

"And thereupon I awoke!"

Salvation Versus Damnation Army.

"The Damnation Army" was the theme of the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry last evening at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church. He chose his text from Hebrews xi., 34: "The army of the aliens." He said:

"In recent years much has been said in favor and in condemnation of the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army is not composed alone of those who wear the red shirt or the poke bonnet, but of all who love the Lord in sincerity and are working for the establishment of his kingdom. The real Salvation Army is vastly numerous, and is growing in the world today as never before.

"The Damnation Army is more ancient, its forces larger, its operations more extensive, its recruits, soldiers and officers, more numerous than the Salvation Army. This vast army of aliens is noisy in the extreme, is expensive beyond compare, is as unscrupulous as hell, and more ravaging than fire, famine, and flood. The Damnation Army has filled more prisons, hospitals, almshouses, and asylums with its shattered wrecks than the present numbers of the Salvation Army. It is composed of that vast horde of ignorant who know not God, neither have desire for a knowledge of his ways; of many indigent; of a vast regiment of drunken and intemperate, an equal number of immoral and profligate, the unbelieving and infidel, with a vast brigade of indifferent, irreligious, and self-indulgent, all marching towards destruction and despair, under the black banner of vice and crime. The rank and file are in front of the bar, in every condition of preservation and dilapidation, from the frightened swell, the proud aristocrat, the pot-house politician, down to the little boy, the wan-faced girl, the poverty-stricken, wretched, helpless, abusive, riotous, violent, criminal, diseased, and insane.

"It gathers its recruits from the young, bright, intelligent, and witty, and turns out its veterans debauched, dishonored, ruined, and lost. It has its barracks, its camps, and its outposts everywhere. The saloon, brothel, gambling den, notorious dive, concert hall, cock-pit, pernicious book, obscene picture, lewd song, and every haunt of sinful pleasure constitutes an outpost and recruiting point for this army of hell. More than half the people we meet upon the street and in society wear its uniform, abet its cause, and contribute to its success. This Damnation Army makes war on home, happiness, life, health, and peace. It ought to be resisted by every man and woman who fears God and loves righteousness.

"There are but two armies in the world—the Salvation and the Damnation. There are but two Captains—Christ and Satan. But two flags—the black flag of ruin or the blood-red flag of redemption. For these armies there are but two destinies—victory or defeat. Every man belongs to one or the other, as traitor, conscript, or volunteer. Above the din and noise and shock of battle may be heard the clarion call of the Christ who pleads for volunteers."

Failures of Judas Iscariot.

"A Great Failure" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday morning at the Sixth Presbyterian Church by the Rev. W. P. Merrill. He used as a text "Judas Iscariot, which also betrayed him." He said:

"Two things distinguished Judas. First, apostleship; and second, traitorship. We are apt to think our wrong doing is due to our environment or to heredity—the two modern scapegoats. We think God is to blame because we have not had a fair chance. The experience of Judas shows us the chance is not what makes the difference. Judas had the best chance ever man had. Think what it meant to be with Jesus for three years. The words of Jesus are still the greatest force the world knows to make character. How much greater if we could hear them from his own lips. That is what Judas had. And with that all the personal contact with Jesus; the sight of his deeds; the knowledge of his character. But this man made the greatest failure the world has known. He committed suicide, and, infinitely worse than that, he betrayed his Master. What an awful failure to such a life.

"This shows that the chance, the environment, is not what makes the difference. What is it, then? It is the choice of Christ or self; God or self. Everyone has to make that choice; upon it depends the success or failure of life. Judas sought self rather than service of Christ. That made his life a failure in spite of its rich promise. The best placed life will fail if it chooses self instead of Christ; the worst placed life will succeed if it chooses Christ instead of self. That is the lesson."

Evolution in Revelation.

"The Evolution of the Bible" was the theme of the Rev. J. B. Silcox's sermon in Leavitt Street Congregational Church last evening. He said:

"In revealing his truth and grace to men God did so gradually. The Bible did not drop down out of heaven ready made. It is a growth. The Bible is the record of the revelation that God has made of himself to man, and it shows progress from beginning to end. Truths dimly seen at first shine out in noonday splendor later on. Between the writers of the first books of the Bible and the writer of the last is a period of fifteen hundred years. During these centuries God at sundry times and in divers manners revealed himself to man. The Bible is the record of these revelations. The progressive character of divine revelation is seen clearly by a study of the Bible. The revelation was limited by the spiritual and mental capacity of those who received it.

"The Old Testament is not a perfect book. It does not fully reveal the character of God. It is not an infallible guide in morals. God would have given a fuller revelation if man had been able to receive it. Criticisms against the Old Testament morality fall to the ground when we see that the principle of evolution runs all through the Bible. If some of the Old Testament saints lived in our day and did what they did we would put them in the penitentiary.

"The faith and morals of Abraham were defective, but he was the pioneer of a religion that culminated in the pure morals of the Sermon on the Mount. The man who sneers at the morality of the Old Testament saints simply advertises his ignorance of the progressive character of divine revelation.

"God from the beginning has been leading mankind up from high to still higher conceptions of truth and duty. The men and women of Old Testament days were in God's primary school. The morality of the law of Moses is inferior to the morality Jesus taught in the Sermon on the Mount. Moses permitted divorce; Jesus prohibits it, except for one cause. The laws of Moses recognized slavery. Christ and the Bible speak for man's freedom and equity before God.

"Abraham lived in the twilight of revelation. The light was clearer in the days of Moses. The prophets had clearer visions still. Jesus came and made luminous what before was vague and misty. Truths hardly seen in the Old Testament glow and gleam with splendor in the New. We may rightfully expect clearer and fuller understanding of things divine as the ages roll by."

Evolution of Love.

McVicker's Theater was crowded yesterday morning and the services were conducted jointly by Dr. Thomas and Dr. Vrooman. Dr. Thomas preached a sermon on the theme, "The Evolution of Love," taking for his text the words: "Let us love one another, for love is of God." He said:

"Reason, justice, love, and all moral qualities touch that which postulates an infinite being, whose omniternal, omnipresent thought arches like a sky our own finite limitations. In the light of modern experience it is no longer possible for Christians to conceive of God in physical form. If we look at ourselves in a mirror the impression which is left is not of the clothing we have on, but of the expressions on our faces. On the same principle we are able in our minds to depicture no flesh and blood images of God, but only to reach a faint vision of a great spirit of spirits with an infinitude of qualities.

"God should no longer be conceived of as a despotic king of the universe, awful in majesty, with angels and people of the world prostrate at his call. He is rather the loving Father of us all, and is himself bound by the law of his own love. We find that he has been involved as the essential principle in all things which have been evolved since the beginning. His love has reproduced love, and his life has reproduced life.

"In all nature there has been an evolution of love, from the manifestations of the mother love of the fish who gives her thousands of eggs to the sea to the mother birds who brood over the young in their nests, and the human mother who tenderly looks after her children. All home and child love is symbolic of the world love of the Father God. There is no conflict between science and religion. Science is a sacred revelation of God."

Like a Wonderful Romance.

The Rev. Henry F. Milligan, rector of St. John's Church, preached yesterday on the subject, "The Historical Preparation for Christ." He said:

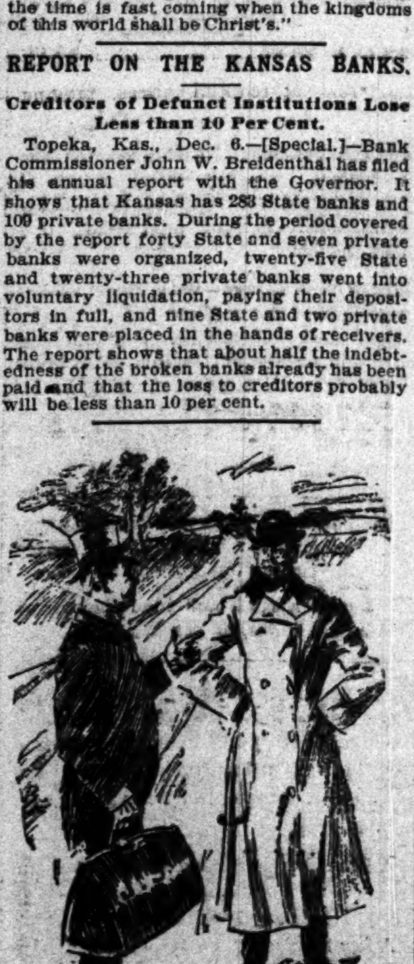
"The church has always held the advent season as precious, because in it the memory of the great beginnings of Christian civilization is revived, foundation truths are grasped more clearly, and men realize the beauty and simplicity of God's revelation of himself to humanity in the Christ child. To the intelligent student God's preparation of history for the coming of Christ reads like a wonderful romance. There was a threefold preparation—physical, intellectual, and spiritual—as represented by the respective civilizations in Rome, Greece, and Judea. The Greek sought the elevation of man intellectually. The political supremacy of Rome was a splendid preparation for the missionary work of Christianity, but amidst it all were a restlessness and dissatisfaction with the gods and goddesses of Olympus. Judaism kept alive the spark of spiritual life and preserved a monotheistic religion to the world notwithstanding the pollutions of polytheism.

"These preparatory forces used for the first coming of Christ are now operating in the preparation of the world for his second coming. Think of the physical preparations in the breaking down of barriers of distance by land and sea, of the thousand beacon lights of knowledge, of the growth of spiritual life, the leavening power this is exerting; realize the marvelous social evolutions of our age, and we must feel that the time is fast coming when the kingdoms of this world shall be Christ's."

REPORT ON THE KANSAS BANKS.

Creditors of Defunct Institutions Lose Less than 10 Per Cent.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal has filed his annual report with the Governor. It shows that Kansas has 283 State banks and 109 private banks. During the period covered by the report forty State and seven private banks were organized, twenty-five State and twenty-three private banks went into voluntary liquidation, paying their depositors in full, and nine State and two private banks were placed in the hands of receivers. The report shows that about half the indebtedness of the broken banks already has been paid and that the loss to creditors probably will be less than 10 per cent.



Traveler—"What's the quickest way to get to the station?" Jehu—"If yer don't drive, yer can run."—Judy.

Missionary Convention Closes.

Decatur, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Michigan Christian Missionary Association closed a successful four days' convention today at Bloomingdale with an address by the Rev. J. H. Reese of Bangor.

HUNGARIANS FORM A SOCIAL CLUB.

Committee Is Appointed to Arrange an Entertainment to Be Given in January.

After a series of preliminary meetings and conferences, a number of Hungarian residents of Chicago have banded themselves together for social purposes in a club named the Hungaria Social club. The organization was effected on the evening of Nov. 22, at the Bismarck Hotel, when the following officers were elected:

President—Barthold Stark.
Vice-President—Miksa Schosberg.
Recording Secretary—Isidor Weisberg.
Financial Secretary—M. Blum.
Reporter—Luis Schosberg.
Treasurer—Eduard Huffer.
Directors—Dr. Luis Weber, M. R. Alton, Theo. H. Newbauer, Edward Salzman, and T. Winkler.

Berthold Stark, the President, who succeeded in organizing the club in the face of discouraging circumstances, recently returned from a tour of Hungarian cities and a visit to the exposition at Buda-Pesth. He believes in a short time the club will embrace in its membership all the leading Hungarian residents of the city.

A committee has already been appointed to arrange for the first entertainment to be given by the club, which will take place in January.

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LOST—LADY'S POCKETBOOK AT DR. HILLIS' Church, Central Music Hall, Sunday morning; contents, card, pictures, and money; reward given. 84 La Salle-st., R. 415.

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SALESMEN — EASTERN MANUFACTURER wants responsible parties to carry stock, attend to correspondence, shipping, etc.; small investment. Addears F 265, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

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COOK — AND LAUNDRESS, THOROUGHLY competent, with good references; no other need apply, Swedish or German preferred. Call Monday, 3208 Lake Park-av.

YOUNG WOMAN—TO ACT AS A COMPANION to an old lady, do some mending, and assist in up-stairs work; will be wanted from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Address F 266, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

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BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE roomers or boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

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North Side.

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TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

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200 pianos to rent at $4 per month. One year's rental allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
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We cordially invite you to call and inspect our stock. Our salesrooms are the lightest and most pleasant in the city. Our pianos are truly a delight to both the ear and the eye.

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Some fine pianos yet to rent at $4 and $5 monthly. Rent applied if purchased.
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Highest standard and medium grades.

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High grade and slightly used instruments.
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Sold for cash or payments to suit the purchaser.
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25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
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Opposite Auditorium.

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No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

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Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
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Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Belgenland.......Dec. 12 | Waesland.........Dec. 19
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TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 43 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Southwark ....Dec. 9 | Friesland ....Dec. 23
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

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OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
To the Mediterranean and Orient by the twin screw express steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York, Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga [Granada and Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and the Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem], Beyruth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
Also the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the twin screw express steamer COLUMBIA from New York, Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince [Hayti], St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas], Puerto Cabello [Venezuela], Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, Palm Beach [Florida], or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

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New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
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Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
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Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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Express steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers,	from New York Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Dec. 9, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 a. m.
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 a. m.	†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 a. m.
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 am	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.
North German Lloyd. Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

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JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu...............Dec. 17, 1 p. m.
BELGIC.....................................Dec. 26, 1 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu...................Jan. 6, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and other information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
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Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and HAMBURG.
Spring season begins March 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, and Glasgow. State of California, Dec. 12, noon. Circassia, Dec. 19, noon. Saloon, second cabin, and steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 178 Jackson-st.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

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*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City and Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'g'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 162 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville and Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:20 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	†10:15 am	c9:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:10 pm	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	*10:10 pm	*9:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	* 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e8:30 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †8 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monticello and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Daylight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Day Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington & Chatsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman and Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Madison and Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, P. du Chien & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, M'pls & F'x Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	10:00 pm	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Main 4565. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fox River points, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, Iron Towns, Pacific coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth and Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Colo., Utah, & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 390 Main.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh'n	[illegible]	*10:00 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—The Niagara Falls Route. Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Sept. 20, 1896.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	[illegible]
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave [illegible] *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	6:05 am	† 8:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium. All trains daily.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	7:30 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—For Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Gen. Pass. Agt., 233 Marq. Bldg. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily, sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

CANAL IS A BIG BONANZA.

ELECTRICAL EXPERT HAWLEY ON ITS POWER POSSIBILITIES.

Experience Gained by Work at Niagara Demonstrates the Cheapness of Motive Force Locked Up in the Great Waterway—Large Revenue for the City of Chicago Is Also in Sight if a Franchise Should be Awarded to the Highest Bidder.

The feasibility and profit to Chicago of employing the drainage canal for the generation of electric power along the lines described in THE TRIBUNE are indorsed by Frank W. Hawley, the New York electrical expert, who expressed himself freely while in this city yesterday. Mr. Hawley is Vice-President of the Cataract General Electric company and has gained especial prominence in connection with the development of electricity by the use of Niagara Falls' power and the distribution of the current thus generated.

Mr. Hawley is firmly of the opinion that the drainage canal plan is practicable and suggests that, if it were carried out, it would be an immense boom to manufacturing enterprises in supplying motive power at small cost. He sees no insurmountable obstacles in the way, and having himself surveyed the ground and studied the problem as one similar to that which his company had been called upon to solve, he says electrical power for light, heat, and power purposes could be transmitted to Chicago at a cost not to exceed $10 a horse-power.

Mr. Hawley is a member of the commission which was sent from New York to investigate the canal and learn how much truth there was in the complaint commonly made in lake cities some time since that the level of Lake Michigan would be so far lowered in consequence of the draft made upon its waters by the canal that navigation would be greatly impeded. He carefully studied the canal and reported that lake levels would not be materially affected. Upon the strength of this report recent work in power development on the Niagara and the projected improvements of the Erie Canal have been undertaken.

What Mr. Hawley Says.

Speaking of the feasibility of developing electricity along the drainage canal, he said:

"There is absolutely no reason why power for light, heat, and power purposes should not be thus developed and in large quantities. The recent demonstration at Buffalo of the possibilities of long-distance power transmission has made it possible to develop electricity by water power at various places along the Chicago drainage canal and to furnish it upon a commercial basis in the City of Chicago.

"It is possible to develop this power at a small fraction of the cost of power developed by coal, and the loss in transmission, where it is sent in large units, is inconsiderable.

"Whether it is practicable to develop power with turbine wheels, as proposed, or by water-wheels of other types I am not prepared to say. There are wheels which develop greater efficiency than the turbine wheel. At Niagara it was necessary to use the turbine, because there water derived from the Niagara River is dropped through a wheel pit 186 feet in height and discharged through a tunnel 8,000 feet in length. Upon the Chicago canal the descent would be over a dam, and a pelton wheel or some similar device would develop greater efficiency.

"Nearly three years ago, upon the invitation of President Wenter, I made a trip over the Chicago drainage canal for the purpose of looking into the question of developing electricity, and ever since I have borne that enterprise in mind. Since then, too, I have discussed it with Commissioner Mallette. It is a great scheme and should be a most profitable one for the City of Chicago.

Great Revenue in Sight.

"It is certain that a great revenue would accrue to the city from the sale of the water rights which exist along that water course."

"It what way could the city best derive this revenue?" was asked.

"The city should give to some corporation the exclusive right to thus develop power upon the payment to the city of an annual rental based upon the number of horse-power indicated upon the turbine shaft. This award can be decided by competition, and the franchise given to the corporation bidding the highest."

"What would be the cost of power developed in this manner?"

"Well, existing light and power companies would doubtless tell you that they can make horse-power for $30 by steam. But let the city offer them electricity on the turbine shaft at $40 and they will be only too quick to seize the opportunity to make a contract. This power will not, however, cost $40, for it will not cost the city to exceed $10 a horse-power."

"What do you think of the plan outlined in THE TRIBUNE this morning for developing this power?"

"That is, in reality, the only method by which the power can be utilized. As to the first outlay for the plant, let me say that I believe any number of corporations would be only too glad to incur the expense incident to the building of storage dams and all other works if they could be secure in the exclusive and perfect right to utilize the water."

Capital Seeks Opportunities.

"The city has constructed this waterway at enormous expense. The power is, or will be, there without any additional investment on the part of the city. Capital is now seeking opportunities to develop just such water powers. In fact, all the undeveloped water powers today in the United States have been secured for the purpose of generating electricity.

"It is only since the completion of the great work at Niagara and the successful transmission of power to Buffalo that the demand has been made for these riparian rights. Already nearly $10,000,000 has been invested there; but there are today projects developing which will involve an additional expenditure of $8,000,000. This money is easily secured.

"I think the only practicable plan is to sell the power measured on the turbine shaft to the highest bidder. But great care should be taken in the aceptance of the highest bid, for the rights the contractor would enjoy would be perpetual."

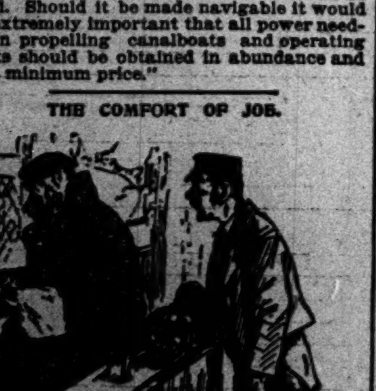
Effect on Niagara's Power.

Speaking of the effect upon Niagara Falls of diverting such a large quantity of water through the canal, he said:

"We were somewhat alarmed at one time lest the diversion of water would interfere with the navigation of the Erie Canal, which secures its water supply for 200 miles from the Niagara River. This was the only source of anxiety, as the abundant flow of water over the falls assures us an unfailing supply for the wheel pits of the Niagara Power company. Investigation satisfied the Public Works Department of New York that not to exceed a foot of water would be taken from the lake level, and relying upon this information the State, at a recent election, authorized the expenditure of $9,000,000 in the enlargement and improvement of the canal.

"The immense utility of this canal in conveying the products of the Northwest to tide water suggests another reason why the power which the canal will afford should be used. Should it be made navigable it would be extremely important that all power needed in propelling canalboats and operating locks should be obtained in abundance and at a minimum price."

THE COMFORT OF JOB.



Porter (returning in a hurry)—"Beg pardon, sir, but I was a-makin' a mistake when I says your train starts from No. 6 platform. I 'ave hascertained that it 'as previously started from No. 5. In hother words, sir, you 'ave lost it."—Pick-Me-Up.

C. D. PEACOCK,

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Jeweler and Silversmith

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Northeast Corner State and Adams Streets.

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We might try to tell you about them, but seeing is better. Words do not convey the impression; you must come and look at them to know what they are.

We have prepared a neat little book of "Hints for the Holidays," and we shall be glad if you will use it as a help in suggesting and noting suitable things for your Christmas buying.

NEW STORE State and Adams Streets.

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WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

HORSES.
KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. 4238. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

INSTALLMENT HOUSES.
SHOWERS, E., & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

LOAN OFFICES.
LIPMAN, ABE, 99 E. Madison-st.

LAUNDRIES.
MUNGER'S. Also St. Louis, Kansas City. { 2408-10 Indiana av. Tel. S. 1178. 518-520 W. Madison. Tel. W. 687. 5208-5 Lake-av. Tel. Oak. 426.

LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE KNAPP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Lithographers and Publishers Fine Art Pictures.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
BRAITHWAITE, 167 Dearborn. Fashionable tailoring on credit at moderate prices.
SINGER, A. L. & CO., 223 Monroe. Suits or overcoats to measure $15 to $40. Finest fit, workmanship gtd. Write for samples & self-measure.

METAL CEILINGS.
KINNEAR & GAGE CO., R. 10, No. 221 Fifth-av.

OPTICIANS.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, eyeglasses and artificial eyes. Retail, 65 State-st., Central Music Hall Block.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H. 362.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. T. Har. 259
LOTZ, R. W. 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
THOMASON, F. D., 1208, 100 Washington. M. 4598.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BOSTON PHOTO FIN. CO., 608-9 Champlain Bld.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.
F. L. SWEANY, M. D., 323 State-st. Leading specialist in all nervous, chronic, and special ailments of mankind. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4.

PICTURE FRAMES.
BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & retail.
MUGLER, GEO. A., 106 Wabash-av. To order.

PLATERS—GOLD AND SILVER.
ALLEN, C. A., 102 Madison. Silverware repairer.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

ROOFERS.
ATLAS ROOFING CO., 651 Madison. Tel. W. 954.

SAFES.
CORLISS MOSLER SAFE CO., 207 Wabash-av.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SHEET MUSIC.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 231 WABASH-AV.

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
PAIRPOINT MFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.
HEBARD NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Winchester and Ogden-avs. Tel. West 283.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
C. TRUAX, GREEN & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

WINTER BICYCLE RIDING ACADEMY.
WINTER BICYCLE RIDING ACADEMY, 2d Regiment Armory, Michigan and Madison-st. Special winter exercise. Riding 50c per week.

BIG WOODWORKING MACHINERY TRUST

Manufacturers Representing Over $20,000,000 Arrange a Consolidation of Interest.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—At a secret meeting here last night all the woodworking machinery manufacturers of the United States were consolidated. About $20,000,000 is involved. The five gentlemen who conducted the negotiations are Nelson J. Wattenbury and Henry Nelson of New York, Thomas P. Egan of the Fay & Egan company of this city, and George P. Altenberg and Henry B. Morehead, representing a large number of other woodworking machinery concerns in the country.

It is understood that all of the leading manufacturers in this line have already consented to go into the consolidation, and that the deal, while many details are yet to be arranged, is a go.

D. W. Shoudy Attempts Suicide.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—D. W. Shoudy, a well known local attorney and Justice of the Peace, attempted suicide today by swallowing a dose of laudanum. He will recover.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honestly-made, stylish, fine and medium Furniture and Luxurious Upholstered Furniture in Chicago. Hundreds of odd pieces appropriate for Wedding or Holiday presents. We quote the lowest prices ever seen here for first-class Furniture; inspection and COMPARISON solicited.

Brass Beds and Iron Beds at manufacturers' prices. Best Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.
222 Wabash-av. Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

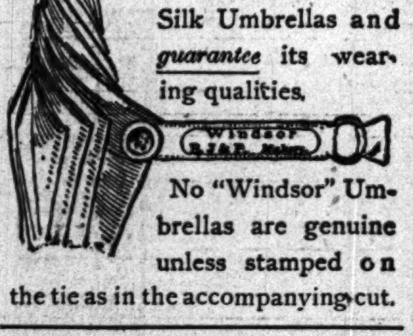
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Silk Umbrellas.

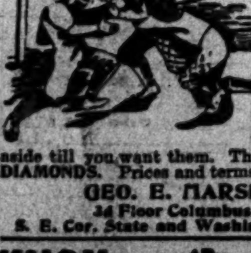


We recommend the "Windsor" brand of Silk Umbrellas and *guarantee* its wearing qualities.

No "Windsor" Umbrellas are genuine unless stamped on the tie as in the accompanying cut.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. In your holiday shopping we believe it will be to your interest to make a mental note of this fact: That in VARIETY AND STERLING QUALITY you will find nowhere in the city such a STOCK as we carry of POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, CARVERS, TABLE CUTLERY, LADIES' CUTLERY CASES, I Manicure Instruments, SCISSORS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.
50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.



Save the Worry and Jostle of the week before Christmas by selecting your gifts now. We lay them aside till you want them. There is no gift like DIAMONDS. Prices and terms to suit any purse.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
3d Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg.
S. E. Cor. State and Washington.

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S 136 STATE ST. HATS

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Extraordinary Holiday Preparations,

On a scale befitting the "Christmas Shopping Headquarters" of Chicago, were completed in this store by December 1st. Even greater stocks and the beneficial influence of past years' experience, apparent in facilities for showing and selling and arrangement of goods, lead us to expect an increase over the seemingly *unsurpassable* Christmas business of last year. . . . Holiday shoppers should bear in mind that even our *enormous* stocks must show the effects of the extremely heavy trading this month, and should make their purchases accordingly, at the earliest possible moment.

Great Pre-Inventory Silk Sale,

Now in its second week. Enormous quantities of the fine fabrics offered at greatly reduced prices have been sold in the last week. Immense and excellent assortments still remain. In addition we advertise several remarkably strong, new items—to-wit:

BLACK SILKS.
Moire Velour Faconne—our own importation—in a very choice line of patterns. Per yard $2.00
Plain Moire Velour—most popular for skirts and entire gowns. Per yard $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
Gros Grain Brocades, with black satin figure—an exceptional line of styles. Very special—yard 85c

COLORED NOVELTIES.
Glace Cameleon Poplin—full assortment of colorings—yard $1.00
Glace Faconne Poplin—very stylish for whole gowns—yard $1.25
Fancy Bengalines in all the scarce color combinations—yard $1.25
Dresden Chiffonette in broken assortments—right for evening waists—special 50c

EVENING SILKS.
Several thousand yards of Moire Antique Faconne in two designs; full complement of evening tints, including white. One of the best values offered this season at—per yard $1.00

Velvets.
Choice styles in Fancy Velvets—correct for waists 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
New Plaid Velvets in all the late effects—per yard $1.25, $1.50
New Printed Velveteens—24 inch—White printing on Navy Blue and Black grounds; also black and red. The very newest for Dress and Shirt Waists $1.00
Black Velour du Nord—30 inch—for Capes—yard $1.00
Corduroy Velvets—best quality in narrow and wide wale—yard $1.00
Special—27 and 32 inch Black Caping Velvets—
27. in at $2.00, $2.25, and $2.50 yard
32. in at $2.50 yard

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:
Black Satin Figured Gros Grain, in a very wide range of patterns. An unequaled value—yard 50c
Enormous assortments of Novelty Silks of almost every description, such as Cannela Taffetas, Faconne Taffetas, Warp Print Taffetas, granite ground effects, Haitenne Taffetas, black ground with colored swivel figures, etc. Splendid values—yard 50c and 65c
Extensive lines of Corded Velveteen, Corduroy Velvet, Ombre Stripe Velvet, Fancy Velvets in Persian and Oriental designs. Quite the proper thing for house gowns. Great values—yard 25c, 37½c, and 50c

Lace Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, etc.

In preparing for the holiday business in our Lace Department we are aided by a most fortunate purchase, placing at our disposal an immense quantity of dainty, desirable articles—just the thing for an inexpensive present. We refer to an invoice of—

3,500 LACE HANDKERCHIEFS—made and intended to be sold at the Moscow (Russia) festivities, but completed too late for delivery. We secured the lot at ridiculously low figures. The Handkerchiefs are in many beautiful tints and numberless designs—are novel and very desirable. We divide them into three great lots at 50c, 75c, and $1.00
1,000 REAL APPLIQUE VEILS—put up in handsome boxes, each $2.00
Just received—An unusually fine assortment of large Dotted Chenille Veilings—very swell.
1,000 Remnants of Embroidered Gauzes, Grenadines, Mousselines, Spangled Nets, Black Beaded All-overs, of the daintiest, most exclusive designs—in lengths of ½ yard and ⅝ yard—suitable for waist trimmings—each 75c, 95c, $1.25
LACE TIDIES—Special bargains, Renaissance lace tidies, Center pieces, Tray Cloths, Doylies, Sideboard scarfs—all lace and linen centers. Real Venetian Center pieces, Scarfs, and Doylies—greatly reduced to close.

Trimmings—
A special advance importation—wonderful showing of ultra fashionable Garnitures, Panels, Boleros, and Trimmings—rich and rare—no duplicates. Gotten out especially for the holiday trade.
Incidentally with this lot we offer the choice of 100 SAMPLE BOLEROS in all the latest, rich, exquisite styles—regularly selling at up to $15. Each $4.90 and $5.90

Holiday Dress Specials.

Our Dress Goods Department is not excepted in the great holiday excitement. Dress patterns make very acceptable gifts and we offer special values in various qualities.

500 Dress Patterns—fast colorings—new blue and green Serge, Cheviot, and Novelty weaves—each $3.00
300 Dress Patterns—Serge and Novelties—at $3.50
100 Dress Patterns in Silk and Wool and All Wool High Class foreign fabrics—each $5.00
100 Dress Patterns—Imported Novelties—each $7.50
50 Fine Dress Robes—reduced to close—each $10.00

200 pieces NEW 1897 STYLES in SILK STRIPED CHALLIES. The first shown in the market. All designed, printed, and shipped for this occasion. These are the choicest patterns from our purchase for Spring, 1897, and cannot be duplicated.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:
As heretofore, we again offer to the purchasing public of Chicago and vicinity special inducements for the Christmas season.
100 pieces All-Wool Novelties from our main department—many weaves and styles—44 to 50 inches wide—per yard 50c
50 pieces Black Serges, Black Mohair Figured, Black Cheviots and Diagonals—fast colors—extra quality—per yard 50c
100 pieces all wool Mixed Colorings in Cheviots—50 inches wide—per yard 35c
200 pieces all wool Tricot Suitings—less than the cost to manufacture—yard 15c

WASH GOODS—SPRING STYLES.
100 pieces advance styles in fine Organdy—very sheer—delicate shadow printing—yard 25c
200 pieces new bright colored Zephyr Gingham—yard 10c
200 Robe Patterns—Fine Gingham—Penang—Percale—at the popular price—each $1.00

A Black Dress Goods Novelty.

2nd Floor.

CASHMERE DOUBLE. The new leading Parisian fabric for light weight tailor-made gowns. Hangs and drapes like a broadcloth while only about half as heavy. We have received a special advance shipment of this very desirable fabric, which is not to be found elsewhere in Chicago and in only one other store in America to our knowledge. Several exceptionally great values this week also.
Fine all wool Storm Serge—50-inch—per yard 50c
Another lot of Imported Storm Serge—46 inch—reg. price $1.50—special 75c
German, French and English novelties—regularly $1.25—special—per yd. 75c
Handsome Imported Stripe Crepon—43 inch—regularly $1.75—special $1.00
Beautiful Imported Mohair Crepon—43 inch—regularly $1.50—special $1.00

Great Clearing of Ladies' Jackets

and CAPES—at exactly ONE-HALF of November prices. We continue this week the special selling of the surplus stock of our own Cloak Factory (Madison and Market sts.) Friday's and Saturday's very large sales show the thorough appreciation by Chicago ladies of this remarkable opportunity to choose from several hundred winter garments in all the newest, most popular styles and fabrics at just one-half of last month's prices.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets—Cloth Capes—Plush Capes

made with the intelligent carefulness and detail perfection which our customers, both wholesale and retail, have learned to expect from this splendid organization.

All $25 garments	$12.50	All $10 garments	$5.00
All $20 garments	$10.00	All $7.50 garments	$3.75
All $15 garments	$7.50	All $5.50 garments	$2.75, etc.

For convenience of arrangement and selling all garments at $7.50 (regular $15) and upward will be on sale in MAIN department, 2d floor. All below that price in BASEMENT Department.

Annual Rug Sale; ORIENTAL—EUROPEAN—AMERICAN—THE BEST.

AT ½ THE REGULAR PRICE
AT ¾ THE REGULAR PRICE
Now in Progress.

Holiday Jewelry.

WATCHES—DIAMONDS—IMPORTED NOVELTIES—FINE JEWELRY—SILVERWARE—TORTOISE SHELL.

Specials in Solid Gold—
Solid Gold Studs, each 50c
Solid Gold Scarf Pins, each 95c
Solid Gold Belt Pins 95c
Solid Gold Link Buttons $1.50
Solid Gold Jeweled Scarf Pins $1.50
Solid Gold Brooches, Hat Pins, Neckchains with pendants, Watch Chains, Cuff Buttons, etc., each $3.75

Specials in Sterling Silverware—
Fancy Chased Pencils and Pencil Tops, each 50c
Pocket Match Safes, each $1.75
Sterling Mounted Glass Mucilage Bottles, each $1.00
Sterling Mounted American Cut Glass Puff Boxes, each $3.75
Sterling Mounted Emeries, each 35c

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:
Fine Rolled Plate and Gold Filled Link Buttons, Brooches, etc., each 50c
Fancy Hair Ornaments and Back Combs—each 25c

Optical Dept.

Many items suitable for Christmas presents.
Outside Plate Glass Window Thermometers—8-inch, 75c—10-inch, 95c—12-inch $1.25
Gilt and Pearl Opera Glasses, with high-grade lenses—special $5 & $5.75
Black Morocco or Aluminum Opera Glasses—with fine lenses $3.75
Reading Glasses—ebony handle and nickel rims—3½-in., 75c—4-in., 90c—4½-in. $1.00

CAMERAS:
The "Ray" special $3.75
Takes pictures 3¼x5¼ inches on glass plates; simple to operate.
A good assortment of new models in Bull's-eyes, Hawkeyes, Bulletts. Also the "Vive" Camera—takes pictures 4¼x4¼; will hold 12 plates.
Films and Photographic Materials—all at the lowest prices.

Christmas Hdk'fs.

Much extra salesroom—many extra salespeople—great preparations for the immense holiday business which we annually receive.
Ladies' Silk Initials, 18c each, 6 for 1.00
Ladies' Linen Initials, 25c ea., 6 for 1.38
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., 25c ea., 6 for 1.38
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., 35c ea., 6 for 2.00
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., 50c ea., 6 for 2.75
Men's Silk Initials, 25c ea., 6 for 1.38
Men's Linen Initials, 25c ea., 6 for 1.38
Men's Silk Initials, 35c ea., 6 for 2.00
We put all of the above Handkerchiefs in handsome boxes—in ½ dozen lots.
Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs—for presents—the finest showing in Chicago. Prices range from $1 to $100 each

Mufflers—We show and sell more high grade Mufflers than any house in America. Exclusive designs. Right prices.
Silk and Wool Mufflers 50c, 75c, $1.00
All Silk Mufflers 75c, $1.00, $1.25 $1.50

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:
Ladies' All Linen Initial Hkkfs., ea. 10c
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., each 10c—$1.00 doz.
Ladies' Embroidered, each 12½c—$1.40 doz.
Ladies' Silk Initial, each 12½c—$1.40 doz.
Men's Silk Initial, ea. 25c—6 for $1.38
Men's Linen Initial Hdkfs. 12½c each
Mufflers 25c, 35c, 50c each

Toy Department.

Boys' Tool Chests 35c, 50c, and up
Girls' Wash Sets 45c, 75c, and up
Boys' Soldier Suits 95c and up
Boys' Canes 10c, 15c, 25c, and up
Printing Presses $1.35 and up
Iron Trains 20c and up
Skin Horses and Carts 50c and up

ICE SKATES.
Ladies' Skates 95c and up
Men's Skates 35c, 75c, and up
Boys' Skates 35c and up

SLEDS AND SLEIGHS.
Boys' Sleds 45c and up
Girls' Sleds 45c and up
Babies' Sleighs $2.95 and up

CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CHINA, LAMPS, PICTURES— 3rd Floor (Annex) For Presents. WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, NEW YEAR, CHRISTMAS, CARD PARTY, ETC.

Dinnerwear.

Special Holiday offering of fine China Fish, Game, and Tea Sets. To close the present assortment we have tabled all our Worcester, Haviland, Dresden, and other wares and marked them at far below regular values. To illustrate:

Vienna China Fish Set—dainty floral decoration with gold border. Complete set of 14 pieces $5.00

Other sets at reduced prices, ranging from $1.50 to $45

Cups and Saucers: Rearranged for the Christmas crowding and four special lots collected and repriced for holiday attractions. Present prices—25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

Cider or Water Jugs—Very large assortment of small and medium Jugs in unique designs and decorations. From among many odd shapes in Doulton, Worcester, and Wedgewood ware, we mention, as especially noteworthy—

Lambeth Doulton "Uncle Toby" Cider Jug, large size—reduced from $3.00 to $1.50

China Pudding Dishes, with stand and separate lining for baking—in a large variety of colors—rich and delicate effects.

We quote a handsome blue decoration with gold edges, at, set $1.75

Lamps—Bargains

Early buyers can pick up some surprising bargains in this department—many inexpensive but acceptable articles suitable for holiday gifts.

A Rich Dresden Banquet Lamp—complete with globe $5.00
This is a very special value.
A few handsome Tall Banquet Lamps—with decorated globes—complete—reduced to $5.00
A table of odd Lamps in several good designs—in gold, onyx, Pompeiian and Japanese designs—greatly reduced to close $2, $3, and $6

A large line of very pretty Miniature Lamps at cut prices. For instance:
One style in Dresden at $1.50
Delft decorated—with globe $2.00
Dresden—with globe $3.00

Fine Cut Glass.

We call special attention to our splendi line of small, fancy Olive or Confectio Dishes, including from the richest cutting down to the popular priced, and quote:
An especially brilliant American Glas Dish, with rich rosette pattern—each $2.0
Decanters and Wine Glasses—latest de signs in French and English Glass—from such makers as Baccarat, Stevens & Williams, and St. Louis.
A splendid etched Decanter in French glass, each
Wine Glasses, with engraved and cu pattern, dozen $1.
Finger Bowls, in plain, clear Bohemian glass, with gold border, a special clo ing price of, each

Holiday Bric-a-Brac.

Assorted styles in Decorated Fern Dishes with floral design and rococo edge. Also Window Fern Dishes in Japanese Bronze.
One special lot in China—several sizes—reduced from $1.50 and $1.85 to—each
A very artistic assortment of Vienna B and Jeweled Rococo Candlesticks—at le a dozen different styles. Desirable f ladies' desks, etc. Very low prices.
A flat Brass and imitation Onyx Can dlestick—each
All Brass—several styles
All Brass—several styles
A Holiday shipment of beautiful and no el ideas in Candle Shades; also Ca in all colors; not a similar showing i the city.
Teakwood Stands—ornamental and us ful for Jardiniere stands, hall or la tables, 31½ inches high, marble to with shelf—special—each
Handsome Bisque Busts of celeb statesmen, 10½ inches high—redu close from $2.50 each to

Art Department.

Choice line of Colored Photographs— inches—gilt mats and frames
Framed Photographs of famous F Portrait Oils—oval gilt rims—each
C. D. Gibson's Recent Sketches— framed—each